LATIN COMPOSITION

PART I

BASED ON CÆSAR

D'OOGE

LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY

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PART I

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PREFACE

The purpose of the study of Latin Composition is gener.
ally conceded to be, not to teach the art of writing Latin as
an end in itself, but rather to increase the student's famil-
iarity with the style, idioms, and vocabulary of the authors
he is reading, and at the same time to afford effective instruc-
tion in syntax. It is for the accomplishment of this twofold
purpose that the following three years' course has been pre-
pared. The course is divided into three parts, designed
respectively for the second, third, and fourth years of the
secondary school, and is of the following character : —

Part I is based on Cæsar's Gallic War for vocabulary,
idioms, and general content; but in syntax the exercises
are made to conform to the systematic presentation of the
subject which characterizes the lessons throughout. To
take up constructions in Latin composition in the capricious
order in which they happen to occur in the accompanying
text has been shown to be pedagogically unsound and fatally
weak in that the subjects are not presented in their proper
order or logical course of development, and the student is
unable to bring the disorganized bits of knowledge thus ac-
quired into a strong and well-organized synthetic whole. The
constructions have, therefore, been taken up in their grammat-
ical sequence, and the exercises are preceded by appropriate
grammar-lessons; next follow selected idioms to be memo-
rized, and finally the sentences aim to give practical and illu-
minating expression to the syntax and idioms that precede.

It is the general experience of teachers that young pupils fail to understand much that the grammar contains, and that they also fail to discriminate between the important and unimportant. Considerable matter of an explanatory character has therefore been added to the grammatical references. This acts as a medium between the student and the grammar: interprets what is obscure or technical in statement, throws into strong relief what is essential and of vital importance, and presents in brief summaries, practical and convenient for memorizing, the most important constructions.

The exercises for oral translation are very simple and have been made so easy as not to demand a large amount of time in preparation. They can be used most easily and profitably in connection with each day's review lesson. Each fourth exercise is in connected narrative prose and designed for written translation. The written exercises are without new grammar work, and aim to review especially the syntactical principles treated in the three preceding oral exercises and to give practice in writing connected Latin. In both oral and written exercises the most space has been given to the constructions that are the most important. A few lessons involving some of the more difficult or more unusual constructions have been marked with an asterisk and may be omitted at the discretion of the teacher. Reviews of both idioms and grammar are provided for at convenient intervals.

Schools differ so greatly in the amount of time given to Latin composition that it is impossible to make a manual of a size that will suit all conditions. Many schools will find it possible to finish all of Part I. For such as do not take it all, it would be well to go at least as far as "The Syntax of Nouns," Lesson LXXXVII. This subject is taken up more fully in Part II and may be deferred until that time.

Part II is based on Cicero's Orations and follows in general the plan of Part I; systematic work in grammar being carried on with illustrative exercises throughout the year. The orations used for a basis are the Manilian Law, the Catilinarian Orations, and the Archias. The ground covered is in some respects the same as that gone over in Part I, except that the treatment is more detailed and the accompanying exercises are somewhat harder. Among the new subjects discussed in Part II are the translation in Latin of the English auxiliary verbs and the use and meaning of the Latin prepositions. Both of these classes of words are of constant occurrence, and thus far have lacked adequate treatment in books for secondary schools. To give greater definiteness to the work it seemed wise to discuss particular subjects with special orations, as follows : with the Manilian Law, syntax of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns ; with the Catilinarian Orations, syntax of the subjunctive ; with the Archias, the English auxiliary verbs and the Latin prepositions. There has been provided, further, a vocabulary of synonyms, without which a study of Cicero's prose would be quite incomplete.

Part III consists of thirty-four exercises to be used as a prose review in the fourth year. If systematic study of grammar has been steadily pursued for two years, such knowledge can be best tested and made effective by miscellaneous exercises independent of an accompanying text. These exercises are of this character, and consist each of two parts, A and B. The sentences in A are short and disconnected, while B consists of a paragraph of connected narrative. Teachers will use either or both parts at their discretion. One of these exercises per week throughout the senior year would not seem an excessive requirement. In order that the exercises might be well within the powers of students, they were based on Cicero's Orations and Letters,

such portions being chosen as are not usually read in secondary schools. The vocabulary, therefore, and many of the idioms and phrases, will not be unfamiliar; and students should be encouraged to write these exercises as far as possible without consulting the special English-Latin vocabulary with which this part has been provided.

In the preparation of this book I have had the criticism and advice of many prominent teachers of secondary Latin, and I take pleasure in acknowledging their valuable services. Especial mention is due to Miss Bessie J. Snyder, of the High School of Omaha, Neb., and to Miss Clara Allison, of the High School of Hastings, Mich.

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PART I

BASED ON CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR
BOOKS I–IV

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LATIN COMPOSITION

PART I

I. RULES FOR WORD-ORDER AND SENTENCE-STRUCTURE

LESSON I

1. [1] **Word-Order, General Principles.** — § 595–597. *a* (343, 344. R. *a*); B. 348, 349; G. 671–674; H. 663–670 (559–564); H–B. 621–623.

2. The words of an English sentence stand in a fixed order which shows their grammatical relation to each other. In Latin this relation is shown by *inflection*, and the *order* of the words represents their relative emphasis and importance in the writer's or speaker's mind.

3. The most emphatic place is the *first;* next in importance is the *last;* the weakest point is the *middle*.

4. As the most important word in the sentence is the *subject*, and the second in importance is the *verb*, these normally stand first and last respectively. Their respective modifiers stand next these according to their relative emphasis. This may be represented as follows: —

STRONG	WEAK	STRONG

SUBJECT FOLLOWED BY ITS MODIFIERS   MODIFIERS FOLLOWED BY VERB

[1] The Grammars are referred to as follows : § (Allen and Greenough), B. (Bennett), G. (Gildersleeve-Lodge), H. (Harkness), H-B. (Hale and Buck). The references in parenthesis are to the old editions.

5. The **normal order** of a simple sentence is —

		Expressions of				
		Time				
		Place	Indirect	Direct		
Subject	its Modifiers	Cause	Object	Object	Adverb	Verb.
		Means				
		etc.				

But this order is constantly varied, especially by the desire for emphasis on some word or phrase.

6.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

inter sē differunt.	*they differ from each other.*
minimē saepe.	*very seldom (least often).*
ad effēminandōs animōs.	*to weaken courage.*
quā dē causā.	*for this reason.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 1

7. 1. Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts. 2. The Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celts inhabit Gaul. 3. The Romans call the Celts Gauls. 4. These all differ from each other. 5. The Marne and the Seine are rivers. 6. The Belgæ are the farthest away from the province. 7. The Belgæ and the Germans wage war continually. 8. Merchants very seldom visit the Germans. 9. Merchants import articles (*ea*) which tend to weaken courage.

LESSON II

8. **Word-Order, Special Rules.** — § 598 (344). *a.* 1, 2 ; *b, c, g, j, k* ; 599. *a–f* (345. *a–e*) ; B. 350. 1–10 ; G. 675–681 ; H. 671–680 (565–569) ; H–B. 624, 625. I.–III.

9. **Rhetorical order** : deviations from the normal order described in sec. **5** result in the rhetorical order.   These deviations arise — *a.* From a desire to emphasize some word or phrase.

b. From a desire to make clear the connection with a preceding sentence.

c. From a desire for rhythm and euphony.

10. Emphasis is secured —

a. By placing words to be emphasized *first*, more rarely *last* (cf. sec. 3).

> ***Gallōs*** ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen dīvidit.
> [1] *The* GAULS *are separated from the* AQUITANIANS *by the Garonne river.*

> ***Māgna*** dīs immortālibus habenda est *grātia.*
> GREAT GRATITUDE *is due the immortal gods.*

b. By separating words that naturally belong together.

Note the separation of **māgna** and **grātia** in the preceding example.

c. By reversing the normal order (cf. sec. 5).

This applies especially to qualifying adjectives and to genitives. Modifiers that usually follow their nouns are made emphatic by being placed before them, and vice versa : —

> Ille imperātor, *that general* (normal order).
> Imperātor ille, THAT FAMOUS *general* (normal order reversed).
> Mors frātris tuī, *the death of your brother*, but Tuī frātris mors, YOUR BROTHER'S *death.*

11. Demonstrative pronouns, cardinal numerals, adjectives of quantity and place (e.g. **ulterior, citerior, īnferior,** etc.), normally precede their nouns; other adjectives, ordinal numerals, possessives, indefinites, and genitives, normally follow their nouns. (Cf. grammars.)

12. Words referring back to a previous sentence (cf. sec. 9. *b*) are usually placed first.

Compare the English *Ariovistus was king of the Germans. Cæsar sent ambassadors to him* with the Latin **Ariovistus erat Germānōrum rēx. Ad eum Caesar lēgātōs mīsit.** Note that in the

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[1] The voice is changed in translation to approximate the emphasis of the Latin order.

second sentence **Ad eum** is placed first because referring to the
preceding subject. Compare also the order of *The bravest of all
they are the Belgians* and the Latin **Hōrum omnium fortissimī
sunt Belgae.** This principle explains the use and position of such
connecting words and phrases as **quam ob rem, quā dē causā, quibus
rēbus cōgnitīs,** etc.

13. **enim, autem, vērō, quidem, quoque, igitur,** never stand first
(postpositive). The vocative case rarely stands first.

14.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

initium capit ā.	*begins at.*
spectant in septentriōnem.	*they face the north.*
spectant in orientem sōlem.	*they face the east.*
spectant in occāsum sōlis.	*they face the west.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 1

15. 1. The Belgians are the bravest of the Gauls. 2. But
the Helvetians are brave too. 3. For this reason they carry
on war with the Germans. 4. They keep them off from
their territory by almost daily battles. 5. One part of Gaul
begins at the river Rhone. 6. The Garonne is another river
of Gaul. 7. The territory of the Belgæ faces northeast.
8. The lower part of Aquitania stretches to the Pyrenees
mountains. 9. Aquitania faces northwest.

LESSON III

16. **Arrangement of Clauses.** — § 600, 601 (346); B. 351; G. 684 ff.;
H. 681 ff. (570 ff.); H-B. 626, 629.

17. Clauses usually precede that which they modify; but the
principal verb generally precedes clauses of purpose or result,
substantive clauses in indirect discourse, and indirect questions.

**Cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā, crēbrī ad eum rūmōrēs adfe-
rēbantur,** *when Cæsar was in hither Gaul, frequent reports
were brought to him.*

Verēbantur nē ad eōs exercitus noster addūcerētur, *they feared that our army would be led against them.* (Purpose clause.)

Certior fīēbat omnīs Belgās obsidēs inter sē dare, *he was informed that all the Belgæ were giving hostages to each other.* (Indir. disc.)

Quaesīvit quae cīvitātēs in armīs essent, *he asked what states were in arms.* (Indir. question.)

18. When the *subject* is the same in both the principal and the subordinate clause it normally stands first.

Caesar, ubi intellēxit frūstrā tantum labōrem sūmī, statuit exspectandam classem, *when Cæsar perceived that such great labor was undertaken in vain, he determined that his fleet must be waited for.* (Common subject is *Cæsar.*)

19. When the *object* is the same in both the principal and the subordinate clause it normally stands first.

Oppidum, cum cīvēs fortissimē dēfenderent, Caesar expūgnāvit, *Cæsar took the town, though the citizens defended it very bravely.* (Common object is *town.*)

20. A succession of monosyllabic or of polysyllabic words should be avoided, as also the heaping up of a number of verbs at the end of a sentence. These are sins against euphony and rhythm to which writers of good Latin are always very attentive (cf. sec. **9.** *c*).

21.　　　　　　　**IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

Messālā cōnsule.	*in the consulship of Messala.*
māgnō dolōre adficī.	*to be greatly grieved.*
imperiō potīrī.	*to secure the sovereignty.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 2

22. 1. Orgetorix, who was the richest of the Helvetians, made a conspiracy. 2. He made the conspiracy in the consulship of Messala and Piso. 3. He persuaded the Helvetii

[1] that they excelled all in valor. 4. It was not very easy to make war upon the neighbors. 5. For this reason it came about that they were greatly grieved. 6. The Helvetians were fond of fighting. 7. Orgetorix will persuade them to go forth from their boundaries. 8. The Helvetians were hemmed in on all sides by rivers, lakes,[2] and mountains. 9. Since the Helvetians[3] had narrow boundaries, they could wander less widely. 10. The Helvetians did not secure the sovereignty of entire Gaul.

1. Infin. with subject accusative.   2. lacubus, not lacibus, cf. Grammar.   3. See sec. **18**.

LESSON IV

23. In narrative prose, clauses follow each other in the order of time in which the events occurred. English is less exact in this respect, and we sometimes have to rearrange a passage, in order to bring events into their proper logical sequence, before translating it into Latin.

24.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

plūrimum posse or valēre.	*to be most powerful* or *influential.*
perfacile factū.	*very easy to do.*
in mātrimōnium dare.	*to give in marriage.*

For Written Translation — Book I. 3

25. The Helvetii, who were the most powerful people of entire Gaul, were so[1]* moved by these considerations[2] that they determined [3]to do what was necessary for their departure, and chose Orgetorix to carry out these measures.[2] He made a journey to the nearest states and persuaded Casticus,

* A superior figure *after* a word (e.g. so [1]) refers to that word alone; when placed *before* a word (e.g. [1] so), it refers to two or more following words.

the Sequanian, to seize the sovereignty in his own state; and he also persuaded Dumnorix, the Hæduan, to make the same attempt. This was very easy to do because he had given him his daughter in marriage. There was no doubt that he hoped [4]to gain possession of entire Gaul.

1. ita. 2. rēs. 3. Latin, "to prepare the things which pertained to." 4. Use the future infin. with subject acc.

II. RULES FOR AGREEMENT

LESSON V

26. I. The General Forms of Agreement. — § 280 (181, 182); G. 210, 211. R. 1; H-B. 316–318.

II. Noun in Apposition or as Predicate. — § 281–284 (183–185); B. 167–169; G. 320–325, 386. R. 1; 411. R. 3; H. 393 (362–364); H-B. 319. I, II.

27. The appositive normally follows its noun. When emphatic it precedes.

> **Caesar imperātor**, *Cæsar, the general* (normal order).
> **Imperātor Caesar**, *the general, Cæsar* (emphatic order).

28. The copula sum stands last or between the subject and predicate: **Caesar imperātor erat** or **Caesar erat imperātor**, *Cæsar was general*.

N.B. However, when **sum** expresses *existence* (there *is*, there *was*, etc.), it stands first or at any rate before the subject: **erat nūllum aliud iter**, *there was no other way*.

29. A noun in apposition with a locative is put in the ablative, either with or without a preposition: **Rōmae (in) urbe māgnā**, *at Rome, a great city*.

30.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

causam dīcere.	*to plead a cause.*
sibi mortem cōnscīscere.	*to commit suicide.*

31. 1. The Helvetii, [1] a Gallic tribe, made a conspiracy.
2. The river Rhone divides our province from the Helvetii.
3. At that time Dumnorix, the brother of Diviciacus, held
the leadership. 4. The father of Casticus had been called a
friend of the Roman people. 5. Orgetorix pleaded his cause
at Geneva,[2] the largest city[3] of the Helvetians. 6. The
penalty was [4] that he be burned with fire. 7. Orgetorix
gathered all his clansmen, about ten thousand men. 8. The
Helvetii think [5] that he committed suicide.

1. Gallica gēns. 2. Locative case. 3. How is apposition with a
locative expressed? 4. A substantive clause used as predicate noun.
5. Not a subjunctive clause.

LESSON VI

32. Adjective with its Noun. — § 285–287 (186, 187); B. 234, 235;
G. 211, 285, 286; H. 394, 395 (438, 439); H-B. 320–321, 323.

33. When a noun is modified by both an adjective and a geni-
tive the normal order is *adjective — genitive — noun :* **omnēs
Helvētiōrum cōpiae.**

34. Agreement with two or more nouns of different genders :

a. The attributive adjective regularly agrees with its nearest noun.

    Multī puerī et puellae or **puerī et puellae multae,** *many boys
and girls.*

b. The predicate adjective is regularly *masculine plural* when
it modifies two or more nouns representing living beings of
different genders.

    Puerī et puellae erant bonī. *the boys and girls were good.*
    Rēx et rēgīna captī sunt, *the king and queen were captured.*

c. The predicate adjective is prevailingly *neuter plural* when
it modifies two or more nouns of different genders representing
things or both persons and things.

Virtūs et studium mīlitum erant māgna, *the valor and zeal of the soldiers were great.*

Nāvēs captīvīque restitūta sunt, *the ships and the captives were restored.*

35.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

parātus ad omnia perīcula sub-eunda.	*ready to endure all perils.*
eōdem cōnsiliō ūtī.	*to adopt the same plan.*
fīnitimīs persuādēre.	*to persuade the neighbors.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 5

36. 1. Among the Helvetii Orgetorix was by far the rich-est. 2. His authority and [1]ambition for power were very great. 3. The Helvetii were prepared for departure. 4. All the towns, villages, and [2]the rest of the private buildings were burned. 5. They intend to carry with them ground corn for three months. 6. Both men and women were ready to endure all perils. 7. They had many towns and villages. 8. They persuade the Rauraci, their neighbors, to adopt the same plan.

1. cupiditās rēgnī.   2 Latin, "the remaining."

LESSON VII

Agreement of Adjectives — *Continued*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 6

37. 1. One road was narrow and difficult. 2. Mount Jura is very high. 3. Not all mountains and rivers are difficult. 4. The other route was much easier. 5. The Helvetians were hemmed in by great rivers, lakes, and[1] mountains. 6. The town Geneva is very near to the province. 7. The Allobroges do not seem well disposed towards the Roman

people.   8. We shall assemble on the banks of the river
Rhone on the twenty-eighth of March.   9. All the men and
women were ready for departure.

1. Words in a series usually follow one another in Latin without con-
nectives. However, the different words may be severally connected by
et, or -que may connect the last two of the series.

LESSON VIII

38.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

iter facere.	*to make a march.*
maximīs itineribus contendere.	*to hasten by forced marches.*
certior fierī.	*to be informed* (lit. *to be made more certain*).
aliquem certiōrem facere.	*to inform some one* (lit. *to make some one more certain*).

For Written Translation — Book I. 7

39. When, in the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus
Gabinius, the Helvetians [1] were attempting to make a march
through our province, they sent to Cæsar ambassadors, the
noblest of the state, to say [2] that they had no other way; and
to ask [2] that it be permitted them to do this with his con-
sent.   Cæsar, who was at Geneva, a frontier [3] city of the
Allobroges, whither [4] he had hastened by forced marches
[5]when he had been informed of the approach of the Hel-
vetii, did not think that the request should be granted.

1. Stands first as the subject of both the principal and the subordinate
clause, cf. sec. **18**.   2. Not infinitive.   3. **extrēmus, -a, -um.**   4. **quō.**
5. **cum** with pluperf. subjv.

LESSON IX

40. Relative with its Antecedent.— § 305–306 (198, 199); B. 250; G. 614; H. 396–399 (445); H-B. 281. *a* ; 322, 284. 2, 3, 4.

41. In the agreement of the relative pronoun it is important to observe that, while the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and in *number*, its *case* is determined by its function in the relative clause which it serves to introduce. Note the following examples : —

Caesar mīlitēs quī timidī erant nōn laudābat.

Cæsar did not praise the soldiers who were afraid.

Here quī agrees with mīlitēs in gender and in number, but while mīlitēs is *accusative* quī is *nominative* as subject of erant.

Mīlitēs quōs vidēmus sunt timidī.

The soldiers whom we see are afraid.

Here mīlitēs is nominative and quōs is accusative.

Prīnceps cūius fīlius est captus pācem petēbat.

The chief whose son was captured was suing for peace.

Here prīnceps is nominative and cūius is genitive. Therefore, whenever the relative and its antecedent are in the same case, it is a mere coincidence and not at all due to grammatical agreement.

42. A relative agrees with a predicate noun in its own clause rather than with an antecedent of different gender and number.

Rhēnus quod est flūmen Gallicum, *the Rhine, which is a Gallic stream.*

43.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

fossam perdūcere.   *to dig a ditch* (lit. *to lead along a ditch*).

quō facilius.   *that the more easily.*

iter dare.   *to give the right of way.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 8

44. 1. The legion which he had with him dug a ditch. 2. The Helvetii, who are a Gallic tribe,[1] sent ambassadors to Cæsar. 3. The Jura is a mountain which divides the

territory of the Sequani from the Helvetians.   4. I see the great wall and ditch which Cæsar made.   5. The custom and precedent which the Roman people have established prevent him from giving[2] a right of way.   6. They attempted to cross by boats and rafts which they had made.   7. At night they attempted to break through by the fords where the depth of water was the least.   8. I will fortify the redoubts that I may the more easily restrain you.   9. The Rhone, which is a river of Gaul, has many fords.

1. gēns.   2. Infinitive.

LESSON X

45. Verb with its Subject. — § 316 (204); B. 254; G. 211 ; II. 388, 390, 391 (460, 462) ; H-B. 328, 329, 331. 1 ; 332.

46.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

propter angustiās.   *on account of the narrow pass.*
quam plūrimae cīvitātēs.   *as many states as possible.*
novīs rēbus studēre.   *to be eager for a revolution.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 9

47. 1. The Helvetii could not persuade the Sequani.
2. On account of the narrow pass, they sent ambassadors to Dumnorix.   3. He was very influential among the Helvetii.   4. Orgetorix had given him his daughter in marriage.
5. Dumnorix bound as many states as possible by his personal influence and lavish gifts.   6. He undertook the matter because he was eager for a revolution.   7. [1]With him as advocate they [2]obtained their request from the Sequani.
8. The Sequani are[3] a Gallic state.   9. Mischief and wrong [4]must be prevented.

1. Abl. abs.   2. "obtained their request," translate by one word.
3. est, or sunt, or either?   4. Second periphrastic.

LESSON XI

48. Verb with Two or More Subjects. — § 317 (205) ; B. 255 ; G. 285–287 ; H. 392 (463); H-B. 329, 331. 3.

49.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Helvētiīs est in animō.	*the Helvetians are planning.*
ob eās causās.	*for these reasons.*
māgnō cum perīculō esse.	*to be very dangerous.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 10

50. 1. [1]You and I will announce to Cæsar that the Helvetians are planning to make a march into the territory of the Santones. 2. The Sequani and Hædui are not far from our province. 3. It will be very dangerous to the province to have enemies[2] of the Roman people as neighbors. 4. For these reasons, you and Cæsar will hasten into Farther Gaul by forced marches. 5. Two legions he had enrolled in Italy. 6. The enemy seize the higher places. 7. But on the seventh day Cæsar led his five legions among the Segusiavi. 8. These five legions are[3] Cæsar's army. 9. Cæsar and his legions are ill disposed towards the Gauls.

1. Latin, " I and you." 2. inimīcī, *personal enemies;* hostēs, *enemies in war.* 3. est or sunt or either?

LESSON XII

51. Review the rules for agreement, Lessons V–XI.

52. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

ad effēminandōs animōs.	fīnitimīs persuādēre.
aliquem certiōrem facere.	fossam perdūcere.
causam dīcere.	Helvētiīs est in animō.
certior fierī.	imperiō potīrī.
eōdem cōnsiliō ūtī.	in mātrimōnium dare.

initium capit ā.

inter sē differunt.

iter dare.

iter facere.

māgnō cum perīculō esse.

māgnō dolōre adficī.

maximīs itineribus contendere.

Messālā cōnsule.

minimē saepe.

novīs rēbus studēre.

ob eās causās.

parātus ad omnia perīcula sub-
 eunda.

perfacile factū.

plūrimum posse or **valēre.**

propter angustiās.

quā dē causā.

quam plūrimae **cīvitātēs.**

quō facilius.

sibi mortem cōnscīscere.

spectant in occāsum sōlis.

spectant in orientem sōlem.

spectant in septentriōnem.

For Written Translation — Book I. 11

53. Almost[1] at the same time the Hædui and Allobroges,
— allies of Cæsar who had at all times deserved well[2] of the
Roman people, — [3]since all their fortunes were being con-
sumed by the Helvetians, sent ambassadors to him to ask
for aid. They informed him that their fields, villages, and
possessions had been laid waste by the enemy, and that
nothing was left but [4]the bare ground; and that for this rea-
son they had fled[5] to him. [6]On hearing this Cæsar made
up his mind that he ought not to wait.

1. ferē. 2. bene. 3. Subjv. with cum. 4. Latin, "the soil of the
field." 5. Latin, "betaken themselves by flight." 6. Abl. abs., "these
things having been heard."

III. THE INDICATIVE MOOD

LESSON XIII

54. I. Tenses of the Indicative, General Rules. — § 437 (264); B. 257,
258; G. 222–226; H. 523, 524 (474, 475); H-B. 468.

II. The Present Indicative. — § 465, 466, 469 (276); B. 259; G. 227–
230; H. 532, 533 (466, 467); H-B. 468. 1; 491. 1; 485.

55. Present Indefinite, *I make*,
Present Progressive, *I am making*,
Present Emphatic, *I do make*,
} are all translated by the one form **faciō**.

56. Do not be misled by such English expressions as *I am going soon*, *I sail next week*, *I play to-morrow*. These are not really *presents* but *futures*, and are rendered in Latin by the future tense.

57.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

dē tertiā vigiliā.   *about the third watch.*
sub iugum mittere.   *to send under the yoke.*
calamitātem alicui īnferre.   *to bring calamity upon some one.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 12

58. 1. The river Saone is of incredible slowness. 2. The Helvetii [1] are attempting to cross this with their rafts. 3. Scouts inform Cæsar that three parts of the Helvetii have already been led across. 4. Cæsar attacks the Tigurini, who have not yet crossed the river. 5. This canton, in the memory of our fathers, brought great calamity upon the Roman people. 6. Cæsar has [2] for some time wished to avenge this injury. 7. He sets out from the camp about the third watch. 8. The army of Cassius, the consul, has long since been sent under the yoke. 9. The immortal gods do avenge wrongs.

1. Express with cōnor. 2. iam diū.

LESSON XIV

59. The Imperfect Indicative. — § 470, 471. *a, b, c* (277. N. *a, b, c*); B. 260; G. 231–234; H. 530, 534. 2, 3; 535 (468, 469. I, II. 1, 2); H-B. 468. 2; 484, 485.

60. The imperfect may express attempted action, but if there be danger of ambiguity it is best to use cōnor, *attempt*, with the infinitive.

61. The most important uses of the imperfect are two : —

a. To express customary or continued action in past time.

b. To describe situations, fill in details and particulars; while the important forward steps in the narrative are denoted by the perfect.

This difference between the perfect and the imperfect is well illustrated by the latter half of Chapter 7, beginning **Caesar quod,** etc. The situation is described by the imperfects, **tenēbat, putābat, exīstimābat.** These are all preparatory to the first decisive and important act on Cæsar's part, expressed by the words **respondit diem sē ad dēlīberandum sūmptūrum.**

62.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

hōc proeliō factō.   *after this battle was fought.*
pontem faciendum cūrāre.   *to see to building a bridge.*
calamitātis reminīscī.   *to remember the disaster.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 13

63. 1. He [1]attempted to overtake the forces of the Helvetians. 2. He sees to building a bridge over the Saone. 3. After this battle was fought they kept sending ambassadors to him. 4. Divico had now for a long time been the leader of the Helvetians. 5. The Helvetians were going into that part where Cæsar did not wish them to be. 6. He attacked those who were crossing the river. 7. They remembered the former disaster and the destruction of the Roman army. 8. The canton which was called[2] Tigurinus relied[3] upon valor more than upon strategy. 9. They had [4]long since learned this from their ancestors.

1. Imperfect of attempted action. 2. Descriptive imperfect. 3. Imperfect if regarded as descriptive, perfect if narrative. 4. **iam dūdum.**

LESSON XV

64. **The Perfect Indicative.** — § 161, 473, 474, 476 (115. *c* ; 279. *a, e*) ; B. 262 ; G. 235, 236, 239, 240 ; H. 538 (471. 1, 2, 3) ; H-B. 468. 4. *a* ; 487, 489.

65. The following perfects have the force of the English present : —

> nōvī, *I know* (*have learned*), from nōscō, *I learn.*
>
> cōnsuēvī, *I am accustomed* (*have become accustomed*), from cōnsuēscō, *I become accustomed.*
>
> meminī, *I remember*, present system wanting.
>
> ōdī, *I hate*, present system wanting.

The pluperfect of these verbs has the meaning of the imperfect : nōveram, *I knew* (*had learned*), etc.

66.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

memoriā tenēre.	*to remember.*
contumēliae oblīvīscī.	*to forget an insult.*
iniūriās alicui īnferre.	*to inflict injuries upon some one.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 14

67. 1. I remember those things that the Helvetii have mentioned. 2. I have the less hesitation because I have been deceived. 3. He did not think that the Roman people[1] ought to fear. 4. Cæsar did not forget the former insult. 5. They boasted insolently of their victory. 6. You have inflicted injuries a long time with impunity. 7. The immortal gods are wont to grant greater prosperity to those whom they wish to punish. 8. They [2]paid damages to the Hædui for the wrongs which they had inflicted on them. 9. The Helvetii are wont to receive hostages, not to give them. 10. The Helvetii hate the Romans.

1. Dative of agent. 2. satisfaciō.

LESSON XVI

68.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

posterō diē.	*the next day.*
novissimum āgmen.	*the rear.*
proelium committere.	*to engage in battle.*

For Written Translation — Book I. 15

69. On the next day both Cæsar and the Helvetii moved their camps, and Cæsar sent forward the cavalry which he had[1] collected from the province and his allies, [2]to keep the enemy from plundering. The Roman cavalry [3]was pursuing too eagerly, and engaged[4] in battle with five hundred Helvetian horsemen in an unfavorable place. These boldly provoked our (soldiers[5]) to battle and defeated (them). There was no more than five or six miles between the rear of the enemy and our van, but[6] Cæsar kept[3] his men from fighting for fifteen days.

1. Continued and descriptive action in past time. What tense? 2. Not infin. 3. Imperf. of continued action in past time. 4. Perfect in narration. 5. Omit words in parenthesis. 6. **tamen.**

LESSON XVII

70. The Future, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect Indicative. — § 472, 477, 478 (278, 281, 280); B. 261, 264, 263; G. 242–244, 241; H. 536, 540, 539 (470, 473, 472); II-B. 468. 3, 5, 6; 494.

71. *Latin is much more exact than English in the use of tenses.* Attention has already been called to the common use of the English present for what is really future (cf. sec. **56**); in like manner English often uses a present or future for what is really future perfect. In every instance the Latin will use the exact tense. Hence the future perfect is much commoner in Latin than in English.

For example, in *he will come if he can*, the word *can* is really future and we should translate veniet, sī poterit ; in *if they conquer, they will rejoice*, the verb *conquer* may be future or even future perfect, and we translate sī vincent (or vīcerint), laetābuntur.

72.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre.   *to demand grain from the Hædui.*

magistrātuī praeesse.   *to hold an office.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 16

73. 1. Cæsar [1]had now for a long time been demanding grain from the Hædui. 2. On account of frosts the grain will not be ripe. 3. Grain had been brought up the river Saone by boats. 4. If the Helvetii turn[2] their march away from the river, Cæsar cannot[3] use their grain. 5. Not even Diviciacus[4] will be able to buy grain. 6. The day is at hand when it will be necessary to call the chiefs together. 7. I will severely censure them, if they [5]do not assist me. 8. He had undertaken the war at a critical time. 9. He severely censured Liscus, who held the highest office.

1. Not pluperf. 2. Latin, "shall have turned." 3. Not present. 4. Where should this word be placed? 5. Latin, "shall not assist."

IV. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES

LESSON XVIII

74. I. The Subjunctive in General. — § 438 (265); B. 272; G. 255, 256; H. 193, 194 (196. I, II) ; H-B. 462.

II. The Hortatory or Volitive Subjunctive. — § 439, 450 (3) (266. R. *b*) ; B. 273–276; G. 263–264; H. 559. 1, 2 (483. 3; 484. II, IV); H-B. 500 501. 2, 3.

75. The tenses of the subjunctive in independent clauses denote time as follows : —

Subjunctive Tenses.
- *a.* Present denotes *future* or *indefinite* time.
- *b.* Imperfect denotes *present* or *past* time.
- *c.* Perfect denotes *future* or *past* time.
- *d.* Pluperfect denotes *past* time.

It will be seen that though the subjunctive has no future tenses the future idea is inherent in both the present and the perfect tense. When the future idea is emphatic the first periphrastic forms are used (e.g. amātūrus sim).

76. The Latin subjunctive in some of its constructions approaches the meaning of the English potential auxiliaries : *may, can, must, might, could, would, should.* But when these auxiliaries are literal and emphatic they must be rendered by independent verbs, as *may, might,* by licet ; *can, could,* by possum ; *should* by dēbeō, etc.

77. Many subjunctive constructions are translated by the English indicative and show no special form or modal auxiliary. In such cases, therefore, there is nothing in the English to show that the Latin subjunctive must be used : e.g. sciō quid faciās, *I know what you are doing ;* tanta erat tempestās ut nāvēs dispellerentur, *the storm was so great that the ships were scattered.*

78. The subjunctive is used in independent sentences to express —

1. An exhortation or command (Hortatory or Volitive). Negative is nē.

2. A wish or desire (Optative). Negative is nē.

3. A rhetorical question expressing doubt or indignation (Deliberative). Negative is nōn.

4. A possibility (Potential). Negative is nōn.

79. The Hortatory Subjunctive in its usual form is in the first or third person of the present tense, and is introduced in English by *let.* When expressing a command it is sometimes called the *jussive* (cf. iubeō) subjunctive.

80.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

lībertātem alicui ēripere.   *to deprive some one of liberty*
                                     (to take liberty from some
                                     one).

māgnā ex parte.   *in great measure.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 17

81. 1. Let us demand grain of the Hædui. 2. Let Liscus declare what he has before kept secret. 3. [1]Do not keep the multitude from giving grain. 4. Let us obtain the chief power in Gaul [2]and not endure the dominion of the Romans. 5. [1]Do not doubt that the Romans [3]intend to conquer the Helvetians. 6. Let us not deprive the Gauls of their liberty. 7. [1]Do not announce our plan to the enemy. 8. Let him keep silence as long as he can. 9. Liscus was influenced in great measure by Cæsar's speech.

1. Hortatory subjv. in a prohibition. Either the present or the perfect tense may be used, but the perfect is more common. Remember, however, that prohibition is usually expressed by nōlī or nōlīte with the infin. 2. nēve. 3. Express by the first periphrastic. Cf. sint ēreptūrī.

LESSON XIX

82. The Optative Subjunctive. — § 441, 442 (267. *a, b*); B. 279; G. 260, 261; H. 558. 1, 2 (483. 1, 2, 3; 484. I); H-B. 510, 511. 1.

83. Wishes are expressed by the present, imperfect, and pluperfect subjunctive. **Utinam** is always used with the imperfect and the pluperfect, sometimes with the present. The negative is **nē**. The force of the tenses is as follows: —

a. The *present* denotes a wish that is still possible because it lies in the future: **vīvās fēlīciter,** *may you live happily !*

b. The *imperfect* expresses a wish unattained in present time, the *pluperfect* one unattained in past time: **utinam vīveret fēlīciter,**

would that he were living happily (but he is n't); **utinam vīxis-**
set fēlīciter, *would that he had lived happily* (but he did n't).

84. The sign in English of the optative subjunctive is *may* (in
a wish or prayer) or *would that*, or more colloquially, *I wish that*,
grant that, I hope that, if only, it would be a good thing if, etc.

85.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

plūribus praesentibus.   *in the presence of others.*
cupidus rērum novārum.   *eager for a revolution.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 18

86. 1. Let us not discuss these matters in the presence
of others. 2. Would that we were finding these things to
be true. 3. Would that Dumnorix had not been eager for
a revolution. 4. I hope that you may buy the revenue at a
small price. 5. Would that we had provided large means
for bribery. 6. I hope you may not find on examination
that Dumnorix is in command of the cavalry. 7. If only
you and Cæsar and the Romans had not restored my brother
to his former place of influence! 8. [1] Do not give your
sister in marriage to Dumnorix. 9. Grant that nothing
may happen to Cæsar.

1. Give the prohibition in two ways.

LESSON XX

87.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāre.   *to see to the exchange of hostages.*
mē praesente.   *in my presence.*
satis causae.   *sufficient reason.*

For Written Translation — Book I. 19

88. Cæsar commanded Diviciacus to be called to him and
spoke [1] as follows: "[2] Would that there were not sufficient

reason for commanding[3] the state to punish your brother Dum-norix. Let me show the things that were said about him in my presence in the council. Without my order and without the knowledge of the state he led the Helvetii through the territory of the Sequani and saw to the exchange of hostages. [4]I hope that I may not hurt your feelings by his punishment."

1. ita. 2. Observe that this is *direct*, not *indirect* discourse. 3. Imperf. subjv. 4. Cf. sec. 84.

*LESSON XXI

89. The Subjunctive in Rhetorical or Deliberative Questions. — § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 465, 466; H. 559. 4 (484. V); H-B. 503, 513. 1.

90. The Rhetorical or Deliberative Question partakes of the character of an exclamation. It is usually in the first person and does not expect a reply. It may be expressed by either the indicative or the subjunctive. The indicative presents no peculiarities. If the subjunctive is used, the present tense translates an English present or future, and the imperfect the English past : —

$$What \begin{cases} am\ I\ to \\ should\ I \\ shall\ I \end{cases} advise\ you\ ? \quad \text{quid tē moneam?}$$

What was I to do? quid facerem?
The negative is nōn.

91.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

plūs dolōris capere.	*to be more grieved.*
opibus ūtī.	*to use resources.*
in reliquum tempus.	*for the future.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 20

92. 1. [1]Do not take severe measures against my brother. **2.** How[2] shall I know that those things are true? **3.** Who

will be more grieved than I? 4. Let Diviciacus, who is very powerful at home, use his resources. 5. Shall I weaken my influence because of love for my brother? 6. Who will not think that it has been done with my consent? 7. May the hearts of all Gaul not be turned from me! 8. Would that I had warned him to avoid all suspicions! 9. When he begged this with tears, what was I to do? 10. What shall I do for the future?

1. Express in two ways, cf. sec. **81**, note 1. 2. quōmodo.

LESSON XXII

93. The Potential Subjunctive. — § 446, 447. 1, 2, 3 (311. I, II); B. 280; G. 257–259; H. 552–557 (485, 486); H-B. 516, 517. 1; 518, 519. 1. *a*, *b*.

94. The Potential Subjunctive represents the action as *conceived* or *possible*, not as desired (hortatory, optative) or real (indicative). It has no single English equivalent; but is rendered according to circumstances by the auxiliaries *would, should, may, might, can, could* (cf. sec. **76**). The negative is **nōn**.

95. The chief uses of the Potential may be classified as follows : —

1. In polite or modest assertions — first person singular present or perfect: velim, *I should like;* dīcam, *I should feel inclined to say.*

2. With verbs of *saying, thinking,* and the like, to express an opinion — usually in the indefinite second person singular, present or imperfect. The imperfect expresses past time and is translated like a pluperfect: dīcerēs, *you would have said;* crēderēs, *you would have believed;* vidērēs, *you might have seen.*

3. In general to express an action as *possible*, and equivalent to the conclusion of an implied condition: ille id faciat, *he would do this* (i.e. if he should be called upon).

96. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

octō mīlia passuum.	*eight miles.*
reī mīlitāris perītissimus.	*experienced in military matters.*

97. 1. Let us encamp eight miles from Cæsar's camp.
2. It would be easy to find out what the character of the
mountains is. 3. About the third watch you might have
seen Labienus with his legions climbing[1] the highest ridge.
4. I should feel inclined to say that those guides know[2] the
way. 5. Let us show what our plan is. 6. You might have
thought that Considius was experienced in military matters.
7. Let the cavalry and the scouts be sent forward. 8. [3]I wish
that they had found out what the ascent was on the various
sides. 9. I should like to send forward the cavalry.

1. Pres. part. 2. Remember that the verb cōgnōscere means *to learn*
in the present tenses and *to know* in the perfect. 3. Cf. sec. **84.**

V. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

LESSON XXIII

98. The Imperative Mood. — § 448, 449, 450 (269. *d, e*); B. 281. 1, 2;
G. 266, 267. R.; H. 560, 561 (487. 1, 2; 488, 489); H-B. 495, 496, 501. 3.
a. 1), 2).

99.

Prohibitions
are expressed in
classic prose

{
1. By nōlī (plural nōlīte) with the present
infinitive: nōlī pūgnāre, *don't fight.*

2. By cavē (sometimes cavē nē or fac nē)
with the present subjunctive: cavē pūgnēs, *don't
fight.*

3. By nē with the perfect subjunctive: nē
pūgnāveris, *don't fight.*
}

Of these the first is used oftenest. The last is less formal and
more peremptory.

100. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

summus mōns	*the top of the mountain.*
aciem īnstruere.	*to draw up the line of battle.*
proeliō abstinēre.	*to refrain from battle.*

101. 1. Let Labienus occupy the top of the mountain.
2. Find out from the captives whether[1] my approach is
known.[2] 3. [3]Don't join battle. 4. Draw up the line of
battle not more than a mile and a half from the mountain.
5. Would that Labienus had seen Cæsar's troops near the
camp of the enemy. 6. [4]Shall I wait for our men and
refrain from battle? 7. Don't report as seen that which
you have not seen. 8. Lead your forces on to the nearest
hill and attack the enemy. 9. Late in the day the camp
was pitched at the customary distance. 10. [3]Don't follow
the enemy.

1. sī. 2. Cf. sec. **97**, note 2. 3. Express in as many ways as you
can. 4. Deliberative question.

LESSON XXIV

102. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XIII–XXIII.

103. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

aciem īnstruere.	novissimum āgmen.
calamitātis reminīscī.	obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāre.
contumēliae oblīvīscī.	octō mīlia passuum.
cupidus rērum novārum.	opibus ūtī.
dē tertiā vigiliā.	plūribus praesentibus.
Haeduōs frūmentum flagitāre.	plūs dolōris capere.
hōc proeliō factō.	pontem faciendum cūrāre.
iniūriās alicui īnferre.	posterō diē.
in reliquum tempus.	proeliō abstinēre.
lībertātem alicui ēripere.	proelium committere.
magistrātuī praeesse.	reī mīlitāris perītissimus.
māgnā ex parte.	satis causae.
memoriā tenēre.	summus mōns.
mē praesente.	

For Written Translation — Book I. 23, 24

104. On the next day Cæsar, changing his line of march, hastened to go to Bibracte, which was the richest city of the Hædui and not more than eighteen miles distant, because in two days[1] it [2]would be necessary to measure out grain to the army. The Helvetii thought that he was frightened, and began to follow and harass ours on the rear. But Cæsar led his forces to the nearest hill, and, [3]drawing up his line of battle, said : "Gather the packs into one place, and let the two legions which I last enrolled be stationed on the top of yonder[4] ridge."

1. Abl. of time.   2. Imperf. subjv. on the principle of implied indir. disc.   3. Abl. abs.   4. ille.

VI. MOODS AND TENSES IN DEPENDENT AND SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

LESSON XXV

105. Sequence of Tenses. — § 482–484 (284–286. r.) ; B. 266, 267 ; G. 509 ff. ; H. 543–545 (490–494) ; H-B. 476.

106. The Sequence of Tenses is nothing peculiar to Latin, but is familiar from English usage. Compare —

> He fears that he **may** die.
> He feared that he **might** die.

The change from **may** to **might**, owing to the change in the main verb from fears to feared, corresponds to the change in Latin from the present to the imperfect subjunctive. The above in Latin would be —

> Timet nē moriātur.
> Timēbat nē morerētur.

The laws of Tense-Sequence do not apply with equal stringency to all dependent constructions and were often disregarded.

107. Table for Sequence of Tènses

PRINCIPAL VERB	DEPENDENT SUBJUNCTIVE	
	INCOMPLETE OR CON-TINUED ACTION	COMPLETED ACTION
PRIMARY Present Future Future Perfect	Present	Perfect
SECONDARY Imperfect Perfect Pluperfect	Imperfect	Pluperfect

108.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

impetum facere in aliquem.	*to make an attack on some one.*
conversa sīgna īnferre.	*to face about and charge.*
sē recipere.	*to retreat.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 25

109. 1. Let us remove the horses to make the danger of all equal. 2. The soldiers hurled their javelins to break through the phalanx of the enemy. 3. They had drawn their swords to make an attack upon us. 4. The Gauls were so[1] hindered that many threw their shields away. 5. The iron has bent[2] so that we cannot draw it out. 6. They were so[3] worn out with wounds that they retreated to the mountain. 7. The Tulingi, who are guarding the rear, will exhort the Helvetii to renew the battle. 8. They were fighting with body unprotected in order that their shields might not be [4]a hindrance to them. 9. [5]Shall we face about and charge?

1. adeō.   2. Latin, "bent itself."   3. tam.   4. Latin, "for a hindrance to themselves."   5. A deliberative question.   Cf. sec. **90.**

LESSON XXVI

110. Peculiarities in Tense-Sequence. — § 485. *a, b, c, e, g, h* (287. *a, b, c, e, f*); B. 268. 1–6; G. 509. 2; H. 546–550 (495. I–VI); H-B. 478.

111. Note that after a primary tense the *perfect subjunctive* must be used to denote *any past action*, e.g. —

I do not doubt that they $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{have written.} \\ \textit{were writing.} \\ \textit{wrote.}\end{array}\right\}$ nōn dubitō quīn scrīpserint.

112. The Historical Present takes either the primary or the secondary sequence.

113. The Perfect Definite (perfect with *have*) takes the secondary sequence unless the reference to present time is very distinct.

114. The most important exception to the rules for tense-sequence is that in Clauses of Result (Consecutive Clauses) completed action is regularly expressed by the *Perfect Subjunctive* after secondary as well as after primary tenses. However, if the action is regarded as continued or incomplete, the Imperfect Subjunctive should be used here as elsewhere after a secondary tense.

115.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ācriter pūgnātum est.   *the battle has been sharply fought, there has been sharp fighting.*

alterī . . . alterī.   *the one party . . . the other party.*

ad multam noctem.   *till late at night.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 26

116. 1. The battle has been so sharply fought that no one can see an enemy in retreat. 2. The one party retreats[1] to the mountain, the other withdraws to the wagons to escape[2] the attacks of our (men). 3. That they might wound our men, they kept hurling javelins till late at night. 4. Let us take possession of the baggage [3]that they may not

pile up the carts for a rampart. 5. They march[1] continually all night that they may arrive in the territory of the Lingones. 6. Cæsar has sent a letter to the Lingones that they may not assist the enemy. 7. He [4]tells in what light he regards them. 8. He told in what light he had regarded them. 9. He is telling in what light [5]he will regard them. 10. He has told in what light he regards them. 11. He tells in what light he was regarding them.

1. Historical present. 2. effugiō. 3. nē, negative purpose. 4. dīcō, here followed by an indirect question. 5. First periphrastic, cf. sec. **219**.

LESSON XXVII

117. Pure and Relative Clauses of Purpose. — § 530, 531 (317. 1, 2. *b*); B. 282; G. 543, 544. I; 545; H. 568, 590 (497); H-B. 502. 2.

118. Relative clauses are used in Latin not alone to state a fact about the antecedent, but may be used as well to express *purpose, result, characteristic, cause,* or *concession.* The subjunctive mood is used in all such cases. The indicative merely states a fact.

119. A test for a relative clause of purpose is that **ut** with a personal or demonstrative pronoun may be substituted for the relative pronoun, e.g. —

Mīsit mīlitēs quī vidērent = mīsit mīlitēs ut (iī) vidērent.
He sent soldiers who should see = he sent soldiers that they might see.

120. The difference in emphasis between a clause of purpose introduced by **ut** and one introduced by a relative pronoun may be illustrated by the following sentence : —

    a. lēgātōs mīsit ut peterent pācem.
    b. mīsit lēgātōs quī peterent pācem.

Either form of the sentence may be translated *he sent ambassadors to seek peace.* But in *a* the ut-clause is an adverbial modifier of mīsit and emphasizes the purpose of the sending. In *b* the

quī-clause is an adjective modifier of lēgātōs and emphasizes the ambassadors as the persons who have a purpose to perform.

121. quō (abl. of the relative) is used to introduce a purpose clause containing a comparative. quō = ut eō, and is the abl. of degree of difference : —

> Pontem facit quō facilius trānseat, *he builds a bridge that he may cross more easily* (lit. *by which the more easily*).
> Classem cōgit quō parātior esse possit, *he collects a fleet that he may be more prepared.*

122. In English, purpose is often expressed by the infinitive : —

> *She stoops to conquer.   He sent ambassadors to seek peace.*

IT IS NEVER SO EXPRESSED IN THE BEST CLASSIC LATIN PROSE.

123.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in itinere.	*on the way.*
arma trādere.	*to surrender arms.*
prīmā nocte.	*the first part of the night.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 27, 28

124. 1. The Helvetii will send legates to him [1] to beg for peace. 2. They met him on the way to talk [2] the sooner about a surrender. 3. Six thousand men hastened to the Rhine that they might not surrender their arms. 4. They went in the first part of the night the better [3] to conceal their flight. 5. The hostages and arms have been surrendered that we may not be regarded in the light of enemies. 6. We have nothing at home to sustain hunger. 7. Let us restore the towns and villages which we have burned, lest the Germans cross into the Helvetian territory. 8. Let us cross the river to [4] supply them with grain [5] more easily.

1. Rel. clause of purpose. 2. quō mātūrius. 3. melius. By what conjunction should the purpose clause be introduced? Cf. sec. **121.** 4. Latin, "make a supply of grain for them." 5. facilius.

LESSON XXVIII

125. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

imperiō potīrī.	*to obtain the chief power.*
ab hīs poenās repetere.	*to inflict punishment on these* (lit. *to exact punishment from these*).
ex ūsū Galliae.	*to the advantage of Gaul.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 29, 30

126. Cæsar found in the Helvetian camp records, written in Greek characters, which showed[1] how many could bear arms. The sum total of these was about ninety-two thousand. With these forces they had left their homes to obtain the supreme power over entire Gaul and to hold the remaining states as vassals. [2] For this reason the chiefs of Gaul, when they came[3] to congratulate Cæsar, said: [4] "Although you made war upon the Helvetians to inflict punishment upon them for injuries [5] to the Romans, yet this matter has happened not less to our advantage than to yours.[6] "

1. dēmōnstrō, -āre.   2. Quam ob rem.   3. Latin, " had come."   4. Observe that this is not indir. disc.   5. Objective genitive.   6. tuō, sc. ūsū.

LESSON XXIX

127. Substantive Clauses. — § 561, 562 (329); B. 294; H. 540; H-B. 238.

128. Substantive Clauses of Purpose. — § 563, 564 (317. 3, 331); B. 294–296; G. 546–550; H. 564–567, 568. 2 (498, 499); H-B. 502. 3, 4.

129. Among the common verbs that regularly take the subjunctive in the object clause to express the purpose or will of the speaker are —

cēnseō, *move, resolve.*

hortor, cohortor, *urge, exhort.*

imperō, mandō, *order, command.*

metuō, timeō, vereor, *fear.*

moneō, *advise.*

negōtium dō, *employ, charge.*

operam dō, *take pains.*

ōrō, petō, quaerō, rogō, *ask.*

persuādeō, *persuade.*

pōstulō, *demand.*

130. Common verbs that may take the subjunctive but more usually take the infinitive are —

cupiō, *desire.*

sinō, *permit.*

statuō, cōnstituō, *determine.*

volō, *wish* (also nōlō, mālō).

131. The following verbs take the infinitive : —

cōnor, *attempt.*

iubeō, *order, command.*

patior, *allow.*

vetō, *forbid.*

132.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

semel atque iterum.   *again and again.*

auxilium pōstulātum.   *to ask aid.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 31 to Sed pēius
victōribus, ETC.

133. 1. We ask that it be permitted us to talk to you privately. 2. They fear lest what they have said[1] will be reported. 3. Let us strive to obtain what we desire. 4. The Arverni wished[2] the Germans to be called in (to serve) for pay. 5. There are now about fifteen thousand Germans in Gaul. 6. But we fear that more will be brought across. 7. The Hædui could not be prevented from contending with these again and again. 8. Let us go to Rome to the senate [3]to ask aid. 9. We fear that they can be held neither by oath nor by hostages.

1. Subjv., because part of the purpose clause (subjv. by attraction), cf. sec. **293.** 2. **cupiō.** 3. Express in two ways.

LESSON XXX

Clauses of Purpose — *Continued*

134.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

paucīs annīs.	*in a few years.*
nōbilissimī cūiusque līberī.	*children of all the noblest.*
idem facere quod.	*to do the same as.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 31 FROM Sed pēius victōribus

135. 1. They feared that Ariovistus, king of the Germans, would settle in their[1] territory. 2. He could not be prevented [2]from occupying the best part of entire Gaul. 3. He commanded[3] them to prepare a place for the Harudes. 4. In a few years the Germans will try [4]to drive the Gauls from the Gallic territory. 5. He demanded the children of all the noblest as hostages, in order that everything might be done according to his[1] will. 6. Let us seek another home that we may no longer be under his control. 7. Cæsar prevented a larger number of Germans [5]from crossing the Rhine. 8. We must do the same as the Helvetians did, [6]the more easily to defend ourselves from the violence of Ariovistus.

1. suus. 2. Latin, "by which not," quīn with the subjv. 3. Use both imperō and iubeō. 4. Cōnor takes the complementary infin., other verbs of striving and effort usually the subjv. 5. quōminus or nē with the subjv. 6. What conjunction?

LESSON XXXI

136. The Various Ways of Expressing Purpose. — § 533 (318); B. 282. 1, 2; 338. 1. *c*), 3; 339. 1, 6; 340. 1; 337. 4; G. 545, 546 ff., 630, 428. 2; 432, 435, 438. N.; H. 568 ff., 626. 5; 628, 633, 638. 3 (497 ff., 542. I, III. N. 2; 544. 1; 546, 549. 3); H-B. 502. 2; 612. I, III; 618.

137. To express purpose observe —

a. That the *usual way* is by ut (neg. nē).

b. That the *relative* quī is preferred when the persons who have the purpose to perform are emphasized (cf. sec. **120**).

c. That quō is used when the purpose clause contains a comparative (cf. sec. **121**).

d. That the *gerund and gerundive* are used in short phrases.

e. That the *supine* is used only with verbs of *motion* and is not common even with them (cf. sec. **351** and **353**).

f. That the future participle and the infinitive (cf. sec. **122**) should be avoided.

138.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ōrātiōnem habēre.	*to make a speech.*
nē in occultō quidem.	*not even in secret.*
dē aliquō supplicium sūmere.	*to inflict punishment on some one.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 32

139. 1. Diviciacus was present [1]to make a speech.   2. The cruelty of Ariovistus prevented the Sequani from doing the things that the others did.   3. Who[2] persuaded them[8] to receive him within their bounds?   4. They came to implore aid.   (Express the purpose in as many ways as possible.)   5. Cæsar urged[4] the Sequani to reply, but they remained silent.   6. Not even in secret did they complain, lest he inflict severe punishment on them.[5]   7. Do you fear that I shall be unable to defend the Sequani?

1. Express by the gerundive.   2. quis.   3. Not accusative.   4. **hortor.**   5. Use ipse.

LESSON XXXII

140. Review the rules for Sequence of Tenses, Lessons xxv–xxvi.

141. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

ab hīs poenās repetere.	imperiō potīrī.
ācriter pūgnātum est.	impetum facere in aliquem.
ad multam noctem.	in itinere.
alterī . . . alterī.	nē in occultō quidem.
arma trādere.	nōbilissimī cūiusque līberī.
auxilium pōstulātum.	ōrātiōnem habēre.
conversa sīgna īnferre.	paucīs annīs.
dē aliquō supplicium sūmere.	prīmā nocte.
ex ūsū Galliae.	sē recipere.
idem facere quod.	semel atque iterum.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 33

142. I think that these matters [1]should be attended to as soon as possible. For the Germans are growing accustomed to cross the Rhine, and when they hold[2] all Gaul in servitude the wild and barbarous men will not restrain themselves from hastening into Italy. In addition to this, it is very disgraceful to me [3]that hostages of the Hædui, our allies, are with Ariovistus. He seems to me very arrogant.[4] Let us, therefore, promise our allies that we will put an end to the outrages of Ariovistus, and let us encourage them [5]to be of good courage.

1. Note that in the Latin idiom the verb is impersonal. 2. **Fut. perf.** indic. Cf. sec. **71.** 3. An infinitive clause. 4. Abl. of description. 5. Latin, "to have good hope."

LESSON XXXIII

143. Clauses of Characteristic. — § 535. *a, b* (320. *a, b*); B. 283. 1, 2 ; G. 631. 1, 2 ; H. 591. 1 (503. I); H-B. 520, 521. 1. *a–c.*

144. When a relative clause states not a mere fact about the antecedent (cf. sec. **118**), but defines it as having a certain quality or characteristic, the subjunctive is used and we have a relative clause of characteristic. This construction is especially common when the antecedent is indefinite or general and needs to be defined. Compare the two sentences —

a. The soldier who is fleeing is afraid.

b. No one who flees is brave.

In *a* the relative clause merely states the fact that the soldier is fleeing ; in *b* the thought is " No one *of such a character that* he flees is brave." Hence the Latin : —

a. Mīles quī fugit est timidus.

b. Nēmō quī fugiat est fortis.

145. Among the indefinite and general expressions followed by the relative clause of characteristic are the following : —

there are some
there are those$\Big\}$ *who* = sunt quī.

who is there who = quis est quī.

there is no one who = nēmō est quī.

there are none who = nūllī sunt quī.

he is the only one who = $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{ūnus} \\ \text{sōlus} \end{Bmatrix}$ est quī.

the one to, such a man as to = is quī.

146. A test for the relative clause of characteristic is that the relative may be translated by the words *of such a character that.*

147. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

aliquid ab aliquō pōstulāre.	*to demand something from some one.*
grātiam referre.	*to make a grateful return.*
iniūriās neglegere.	*to overlook injuries.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 34, 35

148. 1. There were some who wished to confer with Ariovistus about the supreme welfare.[1]   2. Ariovistus [2]is not the man to come to Cæsar.   3. Ariovistus did not dare to come [3]into the parts of Gaul that Cæsar possessed.   4. Ariovistus did not dare to come into such parts of Gaul as Cæsar possessed.   5. I am not the only one to whom it seems strange.   6. [4]Who is there that will carry this reply back to Cæsar?   7. [5]I am not the man to overlook the wrongs of the Hædui.   8. There is no one that dares to demand these things of him.   9. There are some who think that the general welfare should be discussed.   10. Is there no one to make a grateful return to the Roman people?

1. res.   2. nōn is est.   3. The only difference between this clause and the corresponding one in the next sentence is in the mood of the verb *possessed*. The indic. in the former merely states the fact; the subjv. in the latter characterizes the parts of Gaul into which Ariovistus did not dare to come as belonging to Cæsar.   4. **quis est quī,** i.e. *who is of such a character that.*   5. Cf. sentence 2.

*LESSON XXXIV

149. Relative Clauses after *dīgnus, indīgnus,* etc. — § 535. *f* (320. *f*); B. 282. 3; G. 631. 1; H. 591. 5–7 (503. II); H-B. 513. 3.

150. Compare the Latin and English idioms in the following sentence: —

These books are $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{worthy}\\\text{unworthy}\\\text{suitable}\\\text{fit}\end{array}\right\}$ to be read.

Hī librī sunt $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{dīgnī}\\\text{indīgnī}\\\text{idōneī}\\\text{aptī}\end{array}\right\}$ quī legantur.

Such sentences sometimes assume a more colloquial form in English, as, *these books are worth reading, fit to read, deserve to be read*, etc.

This construction of the subjunctive is closely related to characteristic.

151.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

suō iūre ūtī.	*to exercise one's rights.*
alicui bellum īnferre.	*to make war upon some one.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 36

152. 1. The reply of Ariovistus was [1]worth hearing. 2. What state is there that does not govern the conquered after its own will? 3. You are not a suitable person to prescribe to me how I shall exercise my rights. 4. You are the one, Cæsar, that is making my revenues less. 5. The conquered [2]do not deserve to exercise rights of their own. 6. Among the soldiers of Ariovistus there were some that had not entered a house for fourteen years. 7. [3]Don't make war upon the Hædui. 8. Is there [4]any one, Ariovistus, that can contend with you without his own destruction?

1. Latin, "worthy which should be heard." 2. Latin, "are unworthy who should." 3. For prohibitions, cf. sec. **99.** 4. quisquam, followed here by a relative clause of characteristic.

LESSON XXXV

153. Pure and Relative Clauses of Result. — § 537. 1, 2. *a*; 538 (319. 1, 2. R. *a*); B. 284. 1, 2; G. 552, 631; H. 570, 591 (500. I, II); H-B. 521. 2.

154. Distinguish carefully between the English expression of purpose and of result. Compare —

   a. He fled quickly to save his life.
   b. He fled so quickly that he saved his life.

a expresses a purpose, *b* a result. In Latin the constructions of
purpose and result are precisely alike except that the negative in
a purpose clause is **nē**, but in a result clause it is **nōn.** *

155. Frequently demonstrative words, meaning *so* or *such*, like
ita, sīc, tam, tālis, tantus, adeō, in the main clause give warning
that a result clause is to follow. Cf. text, Book I. 38, **reliquum
spatium . . . mōns continet . . . ita ut,** etc.

156.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

quam celerrimē.	*as quickly as possible.*
sē coniungere cum.	*to unite with.*
dūcere bellum.	*to prolong the war.*
ex utrāque parte.	*on each side.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 37, 38

157. 1. The Hædui came [1] to complain. 2. The Suevi
had encamped near the bank of the river [2] that they might
cross more easily. 3. Cæsar was so moved by these reports [3]
that he hastened as quickly as possible. 4. Cæsar feared
that the new force of the Suevi would unite with the old
forces of Ariovistus. 5. Ariovistus will hasten to seize
Vesontio. 6. I must take the greatest precautions that this
does not happen. 7. Vesontio is [4] a town such that it offers
a great opportunity for prolonging a war. 8. It is so forti-
fied by nature that a river surrounds almost the entire town.
9. A mountain filled up the remaining space, so that the
banks of the river touched the mountain on each side.

1. Not infin. 2. What conjunction? Cf. sec. **121.** 3. Latin, "things."
4. id oppidum quod, cf. sec. **146.**

* See sec. **114** for a possible difference in the sequence of tenses.

LESSON XXXVI

158. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sīgna ferre.	*to march, advance* (lit. *to bear the standards*).
nōn mediocriter.	*not a little.*
alius aliā causā inlātā.	*one on one pretext, another on another.*

For Written Translation — Book I. 39

159. Cæsar hastened towards Vesontio by such long marches that he seized the town before the arrival of Ariovistus. While he [1] was tarrying there a few days, the army heard so [2] many rumors [3] about the incredible valor and huge size of the Germans, that great fear seized the soldiers and disturbed their hearts not a little. Not even the tribunes of the soldiers could compose their features; but one on one pretext, another on another, [4] sought permission to depart. There were some who feared that the soldiers would not obey the command when Cæsar should order them to break camp and march.

1. Not past in Latin. Cf. sec. **54**, II. 2. *so* = tam when modifying an adjective or adverb; usually ita or sīc when modifying a verb. 3. Latin, "voices." 4. Latin, "asked that it might be permitted them."

LESSON XXXVII

160. Substantive Clauses of Result. — § 568–571 (332. *a.* 1, 2); B. 297; G. 553; H. 571 (501); H-B. 521. 3. *a*), *b*).

161. Substantive Clauses of Result may be —

a. Subject.

b. Object.

c. Appositive (with neuter pronoun).

d. Predicate nominative after **mōs est** (*it is a custom*) and similar expressions.

162. Common verbs and phrases taking an **ut-clause of result** as subject or object are —

accēdit,   } *it is added.*
additur, }

accidit, contingit, ēvenit, fit, *it happens.*
facere, efficere, *to cause, effect, accomplish, bring about.*
necesse est, *it is necessary.*
relinquitur, reliquum est, restat, *it remains.*
sequitur, cōnsequitur, *it follows.*

163.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

patrum nostrōrum memoriā.	*within the memory of our fathers.*
dē virtūte dēspērāre.	*to despair of valor.*
proximā nocte.	*the next night.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 40

164. 1. I fear that Ariovistus will not seek the friendship of Cæsar. 2. Rage and madness caused[1] him to make war upon them. 3. [2]Can it be that you despair of your valor or of my care? 4. [3]An added fact is that Marius conquered these same Germans within the memory of our fathers. 5. [4]From which it follows that they are not a match for our army. 6. Ariovistus is a general who conquers by stratagem more than by valor. 7. There were some who acted arrogantly. 8. Thus it happened that he moved the camp the next night. 9. Cæsar [5]had such confidence in the tenth legion that he said he would go with it alone.

1. efficiō. 2. potestne fierī with a subject clause of result. 3. Latin, "it is added that." 4. ex quō. 5. Latin, "so trusted to."

LESSON XXXVIII

165. Clauses introduced by *quīn* and *quōminus.* — § 558, 559 (319. *d* ; 332. *g.* R., N. 2) ; B. 284. 3 ; 295. 3 ; 298 ; G. 549, 554, 555, 556 ; H. 568. 8 ; 594. II ; 595, 596 (504, 505. I. 1 ; II) ; H-B. 502. 3. *b*) ; 519. 4. *b*) ; 521. 1, 2, 3. *b*).

166. Verbs of Hindering and Opposing take —

a. When *affirmative* the subjunctive with nē or quōminus.

b. When *negatived* the subjunctive with quīn.

NOTE. — Prohibeō more commonly takes the infinitive.

167. The constructions after dubitō are as follows : —

a. Dubitō in the sense of *hesitate* takes the infinitive : —

Germānī trānsīre dubitant, *the Germans hesitate to cross.*

b. Nōn dubitō, *I do not doubt*, and similar negative expressions of doubt take the subjunctive with quīn : —

Nōn dubitō quīn Germānī trānseant, *I do not doubt that the Germans will cross.*

c. Dubitō, *I doubt*, is followed by an indirect question (cf. sec. 217) :

Dubitō num Germānī trānseant, *I doubt whether the Germans are crossing.*

168.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

grātiās agere.	*to thank.*
summa bellī.	*the supreme control of the war.*
alicui maximam fidem habēre.	*to have the greatest confidence in some one.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 41

169. 1. There is no doubt that the feelings[1] of all were changed. 2. The tenth legion did not hesitate to thank him. 3. There was no doubt that this legion was well prepared for carrying on war. 4. The remaining legions could

not be prevented[2] from apologizing to Cæsar. 5. We do not doubt that the judgment concerning the supreme control of the war belongs to the general. 6. They feared that Cæsar would not accept their apology. 7. He commanded[8] Diviciacus to reconnoiter the route. 8. It happened that Cæsar had the greatest confidence in him. 9. The cowardice of the soldiers did not prevent Cæsar from setting out. 10. I doubt whether the scouts will inform Cæsar.

1. Latin, "minds." 2. prohibeō. 3. Express both with imperō and with iubeō.

LESSON XXXIX

General Review of Purpose and Result

170. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XXVII–XXXVIII.

171.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

mágnam in spem venīre.   *to be very hopeful* (lit. *to come into great hope*).

ultrō citrōque.   *back and forth.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 42

172. 1. Ariovistus sent ambassadors to Cæsar [1]to demand a conference. 2. Cæsar did not doubt that Ariovistus was now returning to reason. 3. I am very hopeful that the result will be that he will cease from his obstinacy. 4. It happened that ambassadors were sent back and forth frequently. 5. Cæsar, I demand that you bring no infantry to the conference. 6. I fear that I shall be surrounded. 7. Fear of an ambush did not prevent[2] Ariovistus from coming to the conference. 8. I will mount the tenth legion on horses,[3] that I may go more safely.[4]

1. Express in as many ways as possible. 2. dēterreō. 3. The dative, or in with the accusative. 4. tūtius. What conjunction is used when the purpose clause contains a comparative?

LESSON XL

173. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

alicui bellum īnferre.	māgnam in spem venīre.
alicui maximam fidem habēre.	nōn mediocriter.
aliquid ab aliquō pōstulāre.	patrum nostrōrum memoriā.
alius aliā causā inlātā.	proximā nocte.
dē virtūte dēspērāre.	quam celerrimē.
dūcere bellum.	sē coniungere cum.
ex utrāque parte.	sīgna ferre.
grātiam referre.	summa bellī.
grātiās agere.	suō iūre ūtī.
iniūriās neglegere.	ultrō citrōque.

For Written Translation — Book I. 43

174. Both Cæsar and Ariovistus came to a certain[1] mound to hold a conference. The German and Roman cavalry had been so arranged that they were distant two hundred paces from the mound. The Roman people have this custom, that they do not allow influence and rank to be taken from those that have sought their friendship ; [2]and so Cæsar demanded from Ariovistus that he should not make war upon the Hædui nor their allies. For it happened that there were ancient and just reasons for [3]intimate relations between the Romans and the Hædui.

1. quīdam.   2. itaque.   3. "intimate relations," translate by one word.

LESSON XLI

175. Causal Clauses introduced by *quod, quia, quoniam*, and *quandō*.
— § 540. *a* (321. N. 3); B. 285, 286; G. 539 ff.; H. 588 (516); H-B. 555,
535. 2. *a, b.*

176.

Causal Clauses are expressed by

1. quod and quia.
   - *a.* With the indicative to assign a reason positively on the writer's or speaker's authority.
   - *b.* With the subjunctive to assign a reason doubtfully on another's authority.
2. quoniam and quandō, with the indicative.
3. cum (*since*), with the subjunctive.
4. quī, with the subjunctive.

N.B. The subjunctive with quia is *rare*.

177.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

imperītus rērum.   *ignorant of affairs.*
prō hoste habēre.   *to regard as an enemy.*
auxiliō populī Rōmānī ūtī.   *to use the help of the Romans.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 44

178. 1. I crossed the Rhine because the Gauls invited me. 2. The Germans left home because they had dwelling-places in Gaul. 3. It is a right of war that victors impose a tribute on the conquered. 4. Ariovistus will make war upon the Gauls because they have made war upon him. 5. Kings sought the friendship of the Roman people, because it was a protection to them. 6. Ariovistus was not so ignorant of affairs as not to know this. 7. Ariovistus regarded Cæsar as an enemy because he did not surrender Gaul to him. 8. You are unjust because you keep an army in Gaul to crush me. 9. The Hædui wished to use the help of the Romans because they had been called friends by the senate.

N.B. Sentences 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, should be given both with the indic., as expressing the speaker's reason, and with the subjv., as expressing the reason of another.

LESSON XLII

179. Causal Clauses introduced by *cum* **and** *quī.* — § 540. *c, d* ; 549, 535. *e* (320. *e* ; 321. *c* ; 326) ; B. 286. 2 ; 283. 3. *a* ; G. 586, 626 ; H. 592, 598, 599 (517) ; H-B. 523, 526, 527.

180. Cum causal (*since*) is a variety of cum temporal (*when*) and should be used when *since* has also the idea of *when* (*the circumstances being such*) so that the conjunction may be translated by either word without changing the essential meaning of the sentence. **Cum causal** is never used when the reason is regarded as an admitted fact.

181. Quī causal is merely a variety of the relative clause of characteristic (cf. sec. **144**), the quality expressed by the subjunctive being regarded as the cause for the action of the main verb. For example, in the sentence *a general who conquers his enemies is praised*, the relative clause *who conquers his enemies* characterizes *a general* and also gives the reason for his being praised, hence the Latin : **imperātor quī hostīs vincat laudātur.**

182. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

loquendī fīnem facere.	*to cease speaking.*
sine ūllō perīculō.	*without any danger.*
iūdiciō senātūs.	*in the judgment of the senate.*
Galliā Rōmānīs interdīcere.	*to order the Romans out of Gaul.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 45, 46

183. 1. It is the custom of the Roman people not [1]to desert their deserving allies. 2. I judge that Gaul belongs rather to the Roman people, since they have conquered it. 3. In the judgment of the senate, there is no doubt that Gaul ought to be free. 4. Since the horsemen were drawing

nearer the mound, Cæsar ceased speaking. 5. I command you not to throw back any weapons at all. 6. A battle with the cavalry will be without danger to you [2]who are of the chosen legion. 7. There ought to be no ground for saying that the Germans were betrayed. 8. Since Ariovistus has ordered the Romans out of all Gaul, let us attack him. 9. Since Fabius had not reduced Gaul to a province, it used its own laws.

1. Not infin. 2. A relative clause of cause.

LESSON XLIII

184. Temporal clauses may be classified as follows : —

1. Clauses with postquam, ubi, ut, simul ac. etc., with the *indicative* (usually perfect).

2. Clauses with cum with the indicative or subjunctive.

3. Clauses with antequam or priusquam with the indicative or subjunctive.

4. Clauses with dum, dōnec, or quoad with the indicative or subjunctive.

N.B. Observe that only with the first of these varieties is the indicative always used.

185. In general it may be stated that expressions of *pure time* are in the indicative. The subjunctive is used when the time relation is modified by some other idea, as *cause, concession, doubt, purpose*, and the like.

186. Temporal Clauses introduced by *postquam, ut, ubi, simul ac, ut prīmum*, etc. — § 543. *a* (323, 324); B. 287 ; G. 561 ff.; H. 602 (518); H-B. 550, 557, 558.

187.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

dē rēbus agere.	*to talk* or *deliberate about things.*
causa conloquendī.	*an occasion for a conference.*
peccandī Germānīs causa nōn est.	*the Germans have no ground for committing an outrage.*

For Oral Translation — Book I. 47

188. 1. After Cæsar had returned to camp, Ariovistus sent ambassadors to him. 2. Since we have begun to talk about these things, let us finish them. 3. I want you [1]to name a day for a conference a second time. 4. Since Cæsar[2] did not see an occasion for a conference, he sent an ambassador to him. 5. The Germans cannot be restrained from hurling their weapons against their enemies. 6. He sent Valerius Procillus, [3]in (respect to) whom the Germans had no ground for committing an outrage. 7. As soon as he tried to speak, Ariovistus threw him into chains. 8. After you have learned what Ariovistus says, report to me. 9. As soon as he saw them in camp, he shouted.

1. Not infin. 2. Place first. Cf. sec. **18**. 3. A relative clause of cause. Cf. secs. **118, 181**.

LESSON XLIV

189. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

diēs continuōs quīnque.	*for five days in succession.*
facultātem pūgnandī facere.	*to give an opportunity for fighting.*
castrīs sē tenēre.	*to keep one's self in camp.*

For Written Translation — Book I. 48, 49

190. After the Germans had made a camp two miles beyond him, Cæsar, that he might not be cut off from grain and supplies, led his troops out before the camp five days in succession to give Ariovistus an opportunity for fighting. But since the king kept himself in camp, Cæsar thought that [1]he ought to advance further. When Ariovistus[2] perceived that Cæsar was moving his camp forward, he sent sixteen

thousand light-armed infantry with all the cavalry, with this
intention, that he might terrify our forces.

1. Second periphrastic conjugation, used impersonally in this case
because the verb is intransitive. The subject " he," if expressed, would
be the dative of apparent agent, but may be omitted. The dative of
apparent agent is often omitted when it is a personal pronoun. 2. Place
first. Cf. sec. 18.

LESSON XLV

191. Temporal Clauses introduced by *cum*. — § 545, 546. N. 3 (325);
B. 288, 289; G. 578-585; H. 600, 601 (521); H-B. 524, 525, 550. *a*; 551.

192. The rules for cum temporal may be summarized in the
general statement that in temporal clauses with **cum** the *indicative*
is used of *present* and *future* time; and the *subjunctive* of *past*
time, except when a date is given or the time at which the action
of the main verb occurred is defined (cf. A. & G. § 546. N. 3).

a. **Cum** temporal with a past indicative is not of frequent occur-
rence ; and when so found **cum** is generally preceded by **tum,** as, —

Tum cum multī ceciderant hostēs fūgērunt, *at that time when
many had fallen, the enemy fled.*

193. When cum means *whenever* it expresses customary or
recurrent action and introduces a general condition (cf. sec. **240**).
In this use **cum** is usually followed by the perfect or pluperfect
indicative.

194.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

aciem īnstruere.   *to draw up the line of battle.*
ad speciem ūtī.   *to use for show.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 50, 51

195. 1. When he had marched a short distance from the
larger camp, he drew up his line of battle. 2. He led his
army back into camp because the enemy did not give[1] him
an opportunity for fighting. 3. He will send troops [2]to

storm the camp. 4. When I inquired from the matrons, they spoke as follows. 5. This is a custom among the Germans, that they do not fight before the new moon. 6. Since you wish to use the auxiliaries for show, station them before the camp. 7. When Cæsar approached [3] up to the very camp, they led out their forces. 8. When they had surrounded the line with carts, they put the women in [4] them.

1. Indic. or subjv. or either? Cf. sec. **176**. 2. Express in as many ways as possible. Cf. sec. **137**. 3. Latin, "even to the camp." 4. **in** with the accusative, or the adv. eō.

*LESSON XLVI

196. Temporal Clauses introduced by *antequam* and *priusquam*.— § 551 (327); B. 291, 292; G. 574–577; H. 605 (520); H-B. 507. 4. *a–d*; 550. *b*; 561, 571.

197. The constructions after antequam and priusquam are summarized in the following table : —

Antequam and Priusquam	I. Present and Future Tenses.	Indicative.	
	II. Past Tenses.	*a.* Indicative.	The Perfect Indicative is used to state an *actual occurrence*.
		b. Subjunctive.	The Imperfect Subjunctive (rarely the Pluperfect) is used to denote *purpose* or *tendency*, in past time or when the action that it denotes *did not take place*.

198. Antequam and priusquam consist each of two parts often written separately and sometimes separated by other words : ante . . . **quam,** prius . . . **quam.** Priusquam is commoner in classic prose than antequam.

199.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ā dextrō cornū.   *on the right wing.*

pūgnātum est.   *the battle was fought, there was*
                                 fighting.

in aliquem incidere.   *to fall in with some one.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK I. 52, 53

200. 1. Before he joined battle, Cæsar put a *legatus* in command of each legion. 2. The enemy ran forward before we could hurl our spears. 3. Crassus sent the third line as aid, when we were hard pressed on the right wing. 4. There was sharp fighting on the left wing. 5. We did not cease fleeing before we came to the Rhine. 6. After the enemy had fled, Procillus and Metius were rescued from their hands. 7. Ariovistus found a skiff before he could be captured. 8. When I was being dragged along by my guards, I fell in with Cæsar. 9. The Germans consulted the lots about me three times before the Romans found me.

LESSON XLVII

201. Temporal Clauses introduced by *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad.* — § 553–556 (328); B. 293; G. 571, 572; H. 603 (519); H-B. 507. 5; 550. *b*; 559, 560.

202. The constructions after **dum, dōnec, quoad**, are as follows :—

Dum, dōnec, quoad.

 dum, quoad (*until*)
  a. Perfect Indicative to denote an actual fact in past time.
  b. Present or Imperfect Subjunctive in temporal clauses implying purpose or expectancy.

 dum, dōnec, quoad (*as long as*) } Indicative.

 dum (*while*) { Present Indicative (Historical Present) to denote continued action in past time.

N.B. Dum (*until*) with a past indicative is *rare*.

203.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Caesarem certiōrem facere.	*to inform Cæsar.*
molestē ferre.	*to take (it) ill.*
dum haec geruntur.	*while this was going on.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 1, 2

204. 1. Cæsar remained in Hither Gaul, until rumors were brought to him. 2. While the Belgæ were giving hostages to each other, Labienus informed Cæsar. 3. We fear that the Roman army will be led against us. 4. Do not take it ill that the Romans are wintering in Gaul. 5. We shall have opportunities for hiring men until they seize the sovereignty. 6. Cæsar set out after he had enrolled two new legions. 7. Cæsar waited[1] until there began to be an abundance of fodder. 8. Cæsar moved his camp while the Belgæ were collecting their forces. 9. While this was going on, he arrived at the territory of the Belgæ.

1. exspectō.

LESSON XLVIII

205.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

dē imprōvīsō.	*unexpectedly.*
manūs cōgere.	*to assemble forces.*
nōn dēterrērī quīn.	*not to be prevented from.*

For Written Translation — Book II. 3

206. While the Belgæ were assembling their forces, Cæsar unexpectedly arrived at their borders. The Remi, who were the [1]only ones that had not conspired against the Romans, when they heard[2] of Cæsar's arrival sent ambassadors to him and assisted (him) with grain and other supplies. But all the rest of the Belgæ were in arms, and not

even the Germans who dwell on this side of the Rhine could be prevented from [3]making common cause with these.

1. sōlus, followed by a relative clause of characteristic. Cf. sec. **145**. 2. Latin, "had heard."   3. Translate "making common cause" by one word.

* LESSON XLIX

207. Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod.* — § 572 (333); B. 299; G. 524, 525; H. 588. 3 (540. IV); H-B. 552.

208. The substantive clause with **quod** is usually used as subject or in apposition with a neuter pronoun (cf. examples in the grammar). It should be remembered that an **ut**-clause or an infinitive with subject accusative are possible equivalents and are much more common.

209. English clauses introduced by *whereas* or *as to the fact that* are rendered in Latin by a **quod**-clause with the indicative. The whole clause may be regarded as an accusative of specification.

210.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

quid in bellō possunt ?   *what is their ability in war ?*
ab Germānīs ortī.   *of German descent* (lit. *sprung from the Germans*).

For Oral Translation — Book II. 4

211. 1. Let us see what their ability is in war. 2. As regards the fact that the Belgians assume great authority in military affairs, they are the only ones [1]that drove out the Germans. 3. This seems sure,[2] that the Belgians are of German descent.   4. [3]It was well for Cæsar that the Remi had found out everything. 5. As regards the fact that the Bellovaci demanded the control of the entire war, they had promised the greatest number of men. 6. [4]To this was added the fact that they excelled in valor. 7. King Galba was of

such[5] wisdom that the supreme control of the entire war was given to him.   8. It seems wonderful[6] that all these thousands of Belgians did not conquer Cæsar.

1. Cf. sec. 145.   2. certus, -a, -um.   3. Bene Caesarī accidit.   4. Hūc accēdēbat quod.   5. Latin, "so great."   6. mīrābilis, -e.

LESSON L

212. Direct Questions. — § 330–337 (210, 211, 212); B. 162; G. 450–459, 471; H. 378–380 (351–353); H-B. 231–234.

213. The usual interrogatives in a double question are —

utrum ⎫
-ne   ⎬ . . . ⎰ an (*or*, with verb).
___   ⎭   ⎱ annōn (*or not*, regularly without verb).

N.B. utrum and -ne do not appear in the English translation.

214.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ad diem fierī.	*to be done to the day.*
castra pōnere.	*to pitch camp.*
pōns in flūmine.	*a bridge over a river.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 5, 6

215. 1. Did Cæsar command hostages to be brought to him? [1]He did.   2. Will not all these things be done to the day? [1]They will.   3. Can this be done or not?   It can. 4. He pitched camp after he had led the army across the Axona.   5. There is no bridge over that river, is there?   No.[1] 6. Whom did he leave on the other side of the river?   Sabinus.[2]   7. Was Bibrax far distant from this camp?   Only[3] eight miles.   8. Did they make a *testudo*, or undermine the wall?   9. Did not Iccius send us a messenger regarding peace?   Yes.   10. Shall we send aid to them or not?

1. Questions are answered by repeating the verb.   If the answer be negative, repeat the verb with nōn.   2. Not nominative.   3. tantum.

LESSON LI

216. Indirect Questions. — § 330. 2 ; 573–575. *a* (210. 2 ; 334); B. 300;
G. 460, 467 ; H. 649. II. 1, 2, 3; 650. 1, 2 ; 651 (529. I, II. 1. N. 1, N. 3;
3. 1), 2) ; 4, 5); H-B. 537. *b, c, d* ; 507. 3.

217. An indirect question is a question which depends, usually
as *object*, upon a verb of asking or upon some expression of uncer-
tainty or doubt. The introductory word may be **num, sī.** or **-ne,**
whether, or an interrogative pronoun or adverb.

218. The double indirect question is introduced by the same
particles as the double direct question (cf. sec. 213), but *or not* is
expressed by **necne** rather than by **annōn.**

219. The regular laws for tense-sequence are followed in
indirect questions : —

1. *I see what you are doing* — **videō quid faciās.**

2. *I see what you* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{will}\\\text{are going to}\\\text{intend to}\\\text{are about to}\end{array}\right\}$ *do* — **videō quid factūrus
   sīs.**

3. *I see what you* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{were doing}\\\text{have done}\\\text{did}\\\text{had done}\end{array}\right\}$ — **videō quid fēceris** (perf.
   subjv.).

4. *I saw what you* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{did}\\\text{were doing}\end{array}\right\}$ — **vīdī quid facerēs.**

5. *I saw what you* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{would}\\\text{intended to}\\\text{were about to}\\\text{were going to}\end{array}\right\}$ *do* — **vīdī quid factūrus
   essēs.**

6. *I saw what you had done* — **vīdī quid fēcissēs.**

a. Observe from examples 2 and 5 that a future indirect ques-
tion is expressed by the first periphrastic.

b. Observe from example 3 that after a principal tense *were
doing* and *had done* are expressed by the *perfect* subjunctive, and

do not be misled by the English idiom into using an imperfect for the former or a pluperfect for the latter (cf. sec. 111).

220. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ā mīlibus passuum minus duōbus.	*less than two miles off.*
proeliō supersedēre.	*to refrain from battle.*
ad extrēmās fossās.	*at the ends of the ditches.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 7, 8

221. 1. Tell me what guides Cæsar used. 2. Cæsar tells[1] us [2] why the enemy lost hope of taking the town. 3. Do you know where the enemy pitched (their) camp? Less than two miles off. 4. He asked whether Cæsar refrained from battle or not. 5. I will try what the enemy can do by valor. 6. He asked whether the place in front of the camp was suitable for drawing up a line of battle. 7. Do you not know how much space an army drawn up for battle occupies? 8. I will try whether or not I can place the engines at the ends of the ditches. 9. He told me what legions had been last enrolled.

1. dīcō. 2. Follow the idiom of the text.

LESSON LII

222. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons XLI–LI.

223. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

ā dextrō cornū.	causa conloquendī.
ā mīlibus passuum minus duōbus.	dē imprōvīsō.
ab Germānīs ortī.	dē rēbus agere.
aciem īnstruere.	dēterrērī quīn.
ad diem fierī.	dum haec geruntur.
ad extrēmās fossās.	Galliā Rōmānīs interdīcere.
ad speciem ūtī.	in aliquem incidere.
Caesarem certiōrem facere.	iūdiciō senātūs.
castra pōnere.	loquendī fīnem facere.

mǎgnam in spem venīre.	proeliō supersedēre.
manūs cōgere.	pūgnātum est.
molestē ferre.	quid in bellō possunt?
peccandī Germānīs causa nōn est.	sine ūllō perīculō.
pōns in flūmine.	

For Written Translation — Book II. 9, 10

224. The enemy waited for a long time (to see) if Cæsar would cross the swamp, but after he had led his troops back into camp they hastened to the Axona [1] for the purpose of destroying the bridge. Since, however, they could neither take the city nor cross the river, [2] it was discussed in a council whether it was best to return home or to remain longer. We know why [3] the Bellovaci could not be persuaded to remain, and there was the added fact that provisions had begun to fail.

1. Latin, "with this purpose, that they might destroy." 2. dēlīberā-tum est. 3. Follow the text.

LESSON LIII

225. Conditional Sentences. General Statements. — § 512, 513, 514. *A–C* (304); B. 301; G. 589, 590; H. 572, 573 (506, 507); H-B. 573–577.

226. Conditional Sentences with the Indicative. — § 515. *a*; 516. 1. *a* (306, 307. 1. *a*); B. 302; G. 595; H. 574, 575 (508); H-B. 579. *a*.

227. In dealing with conditions, the first thing to be determined is the TIME. The English is often misleading, owing to the fact that the tense used and the *real* time denoted by it are not always the same (cf. sec. 71). Compare the two sentences : —

a. If this *is* a state, I *am* a citizen.

b. If the general *arrives*, he *will conquer.*

In *a* the tense used and the time are both *present;* but in *b* the present *arrives* is really future in time, as is shown by the verb *will conquer* in the conclusion. It is to be observed —

1. That *Latin always translates the real time* of the English verb rather than the tense in which it may appear.

2. That in English conditions the conclusion (apodosis) is more apt to show the real time than the condition (protasis).

228. Next to the *determination of the time* comes *its proper Latin expression.* The indicative presents no difficulties, as its tenses are used in conditions as elsewhere. The time denoted by the subjunctive tenses in conditions is as follows : —

Present subjunctive denotes Future time.
Imperfect subjunctive   "   Present "
Perfect subjunctive   "   Future   "
Pluperfect subjunctive "   Past   "

Note carefully that THE NAMES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES AND THE TIME THEY ACTUALLY DENOTE ARE NOT THE SAME.

229. Conditions are classified according to *form* as SIMPLE, FUTURE, or CONTRARY TO FACT ; and according to *time* as PRESENT, FUTURE, or PAST.

These facts and the typical use of moods and tenses are shown in the table on page 60.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 11

230. 1. If we return home, we can use our home supplies of grain. 2. As to the fact that they set out from the camp in great confusion, there was [1]no particular person in command. 3. If each one sought the first place in the march, the departure seemed like a flight. 4. If he fears[2] an ambush, he will keep his army in camp. 5. Why are they departing ? I do not yet see why they are departing. 6. If the matter has been confirmed, let us send forward the cavalry. 7. If these attack the rear, they will kill a great number. 8. If they hear the noise, they will seek safety for themselves in flight. 9. If you cease[2] to pursue at sunset, you will return to camp without any danger.

1. Follow the text.   2. Cf. sec. **227.**

MOODS AND TENSES IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Table of Conditions.

I. Simple.

a. Present.
Present Indicative in both clauses:
Sī adest, bene est, *if he is* [now] *here, it is well.*

b. Past.
Imperfect or Perfect Indicative in both clauses:
Sī aderat, bene erat, *if he was* [then] *here, it was well.*
Sī adfuit, bene fuit, *if he has been* (*was*) *here, it has been* (*was*) *well.*

II. Future.

a. More Vivid. Future.
1. Future Indicative in both clauses:
Sī aderit, bene erit, *if he is* [*shall be*] *here, it will be well.*
2. Future Perfect Indicative in the condition, Future Indicative in the conclusion:
Sī adfuerit, bene erit, *if he is* [*shall have been*] *here, it will be well.*

b. Less Vivid. Future.
1. Present Subjunctive in both clauses:
Sī adsit, bene sit, *if he should be here, it would be well.*
2. Perfect Subjunctive in the condition, Present Subjunctive in the conclusion:
Sī adfuerit, bene sit, *if he should be* [*should have been*] *here, it would be well.*

III. Contrary to Fact.

a. Present.
Imperfect Subjunctive in both clauses:
Sī adesset, bene esset, *if he were* [now] *here, it would be well* (but he is NOT here).

b. Past.
Pluperfect Subjunctive in both clauses:
Sī adfuisset, bene fuisset, *if he had* [then] *been here, it would have been well* (but he was NOT here).

N.B. The mastery of this table is essential.

LESSON LIV

231. Conditional Sentences with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive (Less Vivid Future). — § 516. 2. *b, c, d* (307. 2. *b*); B. 303; G. 596; H. 576, 577 (509); H-B. 580. *a.*

232. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

māiōrēs nātū.   *the old men.*

vīneās agere.   *to move sheds.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 12, 13

233. 1. If he should hear that the city was without defenders, he would storm it. 2. Have you not heard why he could not take it? 3. They did not move the sheds [1] until the camp had been fortified. 4. A multitude of Suessiones arrived in the city [2] before the mound was thrown up. 5. If you [3] set up towers, the Gauls will send ambassadors. 6. If the Remi [4] should ask that the Gauls be preserved, they would gain their request. 7. I will receive the Suessiones in surrender, if they (shall) give up their arms. 8. If the old men [4] should come forth from the town, they would stretch out their hands to Cæsar. 9. If Cæsar should approach the town, the women and children would beg for peace.

1. Cf. sec. **202.** 2. Cf. sec. **197.** 3. Not present. 4. Place first. Why? Cf. sec. **18.**

LESSON LV

234. Conditional Sentences with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive (Contrary to Fact). — § 517 (308); B. 304; G. 597; H. 579 (510); H-B. 581.

235. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

prō aliquō verba facere.   *to speak in some one's behalf.*

in servitūtem redigere.   *to reduce to slavery.*

sē dēdere.   *to surrender.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 14, 15

236. 1. Cæsar would not have preserved the Bellovaci, if Diviciacus had not spoken in their behalf. 2. If he [1] were returning to Cæsar, he would dismiss his forces. 3. If the Bellovaci [2] should be influenced by their chiefs, they would make war upon the Romans. 4. If we [3] are reduced to slavery, we shall endure all manner of insults. 5. If [4] they had not [4] perceived how great a calamity they had brought upon the state, they would not have fled to Britain. 6. If the state was large, he demanded six hundred hostages. 7. If they allowed wine to be imported, their courage would be weakened. 8. If they had surrendered to the Romans, the other Belgians would have blamed them. 9. If ambassadors had been sent, they would not have accepted any conditions of peace.

1. Observe that in English the Latin imperfect subjv. in a protasis is usually expressed by the simple past or by the English subjv. with *were*. 2. Place first. Why? 3. Not present. Cf. sec. 71. 4. "If ... not," nisi.

LESSON LVI

237.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sub sarcinīs.   *under (their) packs.*
nihil negōtī.   *no trouble.*
māgnus numerus impedīmentō- *a great quantity of baggage.*
  rum.

For Written Translation — Book II. 16, 17

238. If Cæsar had marched across the Sabis river, he would have found there all the Nervii and their neighbors whom they had persuaded to await the arrival of the Romans. The Belgæ thought that there would not be any trouble [1]in attacking them under their packs. [2]This plan of theirs was assisted, too, by the fact that certain of the Gauls had come

to the Nervii and pointed out that a great quantity of bag-
gage intervened between the several legions. [3]They said,
" If you should attack the first legion while the others are a
great way off, and useless for battle, the other legions would
not dare to make a stand."

1. Infin. as in the text. 2. Latin, "it assisted this plan "; cf. the text.
3. Observe that the form of dīcō here introduces a direct quotation.

*LESSON LVII

239. I. Conditions in which the Protasis denotes Generalizing or Re-
peated Action. — § 518. *a, b* (304. *d*; 309. *a, c*); B. 302. 2, 3; G. 566, 567,
594. N. 1; H. 578 (508. 5); H-B. 504. 2; 540.

II. Conditions Contrary to Fact with the Indicative in the Apodosis. —
§ 517. *c, d* (308. *c, d*); B. 304. 3; G. 597. 3. (*a*) ; H. 582, 583 (511. N. 3 ; 2) ;
H-B. 581. *a* ; 582. 3. *a*.

240. The distinction between a Particular and a General Con-
dition is important. (See A. & G. § 513. 1,2.) Such conditions are
sometimes introduced by cum or ubi, in the sense of *whenever, if
at any time*. Their forms of expression when different from those
of Particular Conditions are shown by the following table.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Time	Condition (Protasis)	Conclusion (Apodosis)
Present	Present Subjunctive, Second Person Singular, of an Indefinite Subject or Perfect Indicative	Present Indicative
Past	Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive (not found in Cicero) Pluperfect Indicative	Imperfect Indicative

a. Observe that in general conditions the Latin perfect indicative may be translated like a present and the pluperfect like a simple past.

For Oral Translation — Book II. 18, 19

241. 1. If the hill had not been wooded, the enemy could not have kept themselves concealed. 2. Whenever he sent forward the cavalry, he followed with all the forces. 3. Whenever Cæsar approaches[1] the enemy, he leads his legion [2]in light marching order. 4. If you make an attack upon them, they do not dare to pursue. 5. [3]If they should make an attack on our cavalry, they (the cavalry) would repulse them easily. 6. Whenever they made an attack on our cavalry, they repulsed them easily. 7. If they had made an attack on our cavalry, they could [4]have repulsed them easily. 8. If the Nervii knew the order of march, the plan of joining battle [5]ought to have been given up. 9. If any of the Nervii retired into the forest, they again rushed forth from the forest [6]to attack us.

1. Cf. sec. 240, *a.* 2. Translate by one word. 3. Compare carefully sentences 5 and 6; the first is a particular, the second a general condition. 4. Pres. infin. in Latin. 5. Second periphrastic. 6. Express by the gerundive construction of purpose.

*LESSON LVIII

242. Conditional Clauses of Comparison with *ac sī, ut sī, quasi,* etc. — § 524 (312); B. 307; G. 602; H. 584 (513. II); H-B. 504. 3.

243. Remember that in these clauses the *present* and *perfect* subjunctive are used after principal tenses, although the English idiom gives a contrary-to-fact implication and would lead us to expect the imperfect or pluperfect (cf. A. & G. 524. N. 2): —

They shudder at the cruelty of Ariovistus, as if he were present, crūdēlitātem Ariovistī horrent velut sī adsit.

With a past tense this sentence would become *they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus, as if he were* (or *had been*) *present*, and the Latin would use secondary tenses, as, crūdēlitātem Ariovistī horrēbant velut sī adesset.

244.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

aggeris petendī causā.	*to seek materials for the mound.*
ad sīgna cōnsistere.	*to take a stand beside the stand-ards.*
mīlitēs cohortārī.	*to address the soldiers.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 20, 21

245. 1. Cæsar must do everything at the same time, as if the enemy were already in the camp. 2. If any had gone too far, to seek materials for the mound, they were summoned. 3. If the soldiers had not been trained by former battles, they would have had to wait for the commands[1] of Cæsar. 4. They gave themselves orders, as if they were instructed by others. 5. The *legati* did what seemed best [2]of their own accord, as if Cæsar were present. 6. Don't be disturbed in heart, but[3] bravely meet the attack of the enemy. 7. [4]Whenever time was lacking, they did not take the coverings from the shields. 8. Cæsar [5]intended to address the soldiers, if the [6]time had not been so short. 9. Each one took his stand beside the standards which he first saw, as if they were his own.

1. Singular in Latin. Make this word the subject of the second periphrastic. 2. per sē. 3. et. When a negative sentence is followed by a positive in which the same thought is continued, the Latin uses "and" where English uses "but." 4. General condition, past time. 5. First periphrastic. 6. Latin, "the shortness of time had not been so great."

LESSON LIX

246. Concessive Clauses. — § 527. *a–d*; 549, 535. *e* (313); B. 308, 309; G. 603 ff.; H. 586, 593. 2 (514, 515); H-B. 532, 556. *a*; 582. 8; 525, 526.

247. The Latin concessive particles, which are freely translated by *although*, have each a peculiar force which should be carefully observed in translating from English into Latin.

> quamquam = *though the fact is that* (indic.).
> licet = *it may be conceded that* (subjv., pres. or perf.).
> quamvīs = *however much* (subjv.).
> cum = *though the circumstances may be such that* (subjv.).
> et sī, tametsī ⎱ *even if* (indic. or subjv.).
> etiamsī   ⎰

248. Observe the different constructions with **cum** : —

Cum ⎰ *when* (temporal), indicative or subjunctive (cf. sec. **192**).
    ⎱ *since* (causal), subjunctive (cf. sec. **180**).
      although (concessive), subjunctive (cf. sec. **247**).

249.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

hostibus resistere.	*to resist the enemy.*
cursū exanimātus.	*breathless with running.*
locus inīquus or aliēnus.	*an unfavorable place.*
in fugam conicere.	*to put to flight.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 22, 23

250. 1. However[1] brave the Nervii are, they cannot conquer the Romans. 2. Though the different legions were drawn up some in one place and others in another, they nevertheless resisted the enemy bravely. 3. [2]Since the inequality of fortune was so great, different results followed. 4. Though the Atrebates were breathless with running, they

nevertheless attempted to cross the river. 5. Though they had advanced into an unfavorable place, yet they put the enemy to flight. 6. They renewed the battle just as if a great part of them had not been killed. 7. Even if the twelfth legion should take its stand on the right wing, yet nearly the whole camp would be exposed on the left side. 8. Although the Viromandui had been routed, yet the Nervii under their leader Boduognatus began to surround the legions on the exposed flank.

1. quamvīs.   2. Cf. sec. 180.

LESSON LX

251. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons LIII–LIX.

252. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

ad sīgna cōnsistere.	māiōrēs nātū.
aggeris petendī causā.	mīlitēs cohortārī.
cursū exanimātus.	nihil negōtī.
hostibus resistere.	prō aliquō verba facere.
in fugam conicere.	sē dēdere.
in servitūtem redigere.	sub sarcinīs.
locus inīquus or aliēnus.	vīneās agere.
māgnus numerus impedīmentō- rum.	

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 24

253. The cavalry, though they had been routed in the first attack of the enemy, were returning to the camp, when suddenly[1] they met[2] the enemy face to face and again fled; and the camp-followers, [3]who go forth to plunder whenever the army is victorious, [4]took to headlong flight, some in one direction, others in another, as if our fortunes[5] were hopeless. [6]To this was added the fact that the enemy had possession of the camp, and that the

legions were nearly surrounded. [7] No wonder that the
Treveri — though they have a great reputation for valor
— terrified by the noise and confusion, reported that the
Romans had been defeated.

1. subitō. 2. Perfect indic. 3. A general condition. 4. Follow the
idiom of the text. 5. rēs. 6. Cf. sec. **208**. 7. **nec mīrum** followed by
an infin. clause.

LESSON LXI

254. Clauses with *dum, modo, dum modo*, denoting a **Wish or a Pro-**
viso. — § 528 (314) ; B. 310 ; G. 573 ; H. 587 (513. I) ; H-B. 529.

255. Note carefully the different meanings and constructions of
dum : —

Dum
- *a.* *While* (in the time but not occupying the whole of it) — present indicative (cf. sec. **54. II**).
- *b.* *While, as long as* (in the time and throughout the whole period) — present, past, or future indicative (cf. sec. **202**).
- *c.* *Until*, usually with the subjunctive (cf. sec. **202**).
- *d.* *Provided that*, with the subjunctive (cf. sec. **254**).

256.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

ab novissimīs.	*on the rear.*
rēs in angustō est.	*the position is critical* (lit. *the thing is in a strait*).
prīma aciēs.	*the front rank.*
operam nāvāre.	*to do one's best.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 25

257. 1. Cæsar will proceed to the right wing [1] in his desire
to encourage the twelfth legion. 2. If the soldiers should
be crowded together, they would be [2] in each other's way for
fighting. 3. The standard would not have been lost, if the

standard-bearer had not been killed. 4. Some on the rear are withdrawing from the battle as if they wished to avoid the weapons. 5. Though the position is critical, yet there is no reserve that can be sent. 6. The courage of the soldiers will be renewed, provided that Cæsar proceeds to the front rank. 7. Cæsar will take a shield from a soldier, provided he has come without one.[3] 8. Open out the ranks that you may be able to use your swords more easily. 9. The attack of the enemy will be checked, provided that you do your best.

1. Latin, "provided only that he may." 2. Latin, "for a hindrance to themselves." 3. Repeat the word "shield."

VII. MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

LESSON LXII

258. Declaratory Sentences in Indirect Discourse. — § 578–585 (336. 1, 2. *a, b, c.* N. 1, N. 2 ; 336. A ; 336. B) ; B. 313, 314, 317, 318 ; G. 648, 649, 650, 653–655 ; H. 641–645, 617–620 (522, 523. I ; 524–526, 537) ; H-B. 533, 534. I, 2 ; 589, 591, 593.

259. In English we can say either—	The Latin has only the
He judges that the Gauls are brave	latter form of expression and can say only —
or	**Putat Gallōs fortēs esse.**
He judges the Gauls to be brave.	

N.B. THE ENGLISH CONJUNCTION THAT WHICH INTRO-DUCES INDIRECT DISCOURSE AFTER VERBS OF *saying, thinking, knowing,* ETC., IS NOT EXPRESSED IN LATIN.

260. Discriminate carefully between the different meanings of English *that* and its Latin equivalents : —

that = in order that introduces a purpose clause (cf. sec. **137**).

that = so that introduces a result clause (cf. sec. **154**).

that = *the fact that*, *in that*, introduces a **quod**-clause of fact (cf. sec. 207).

that after verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, and the like introduces indirect discourse and is not expressed.

261. It is of the first importance to remember that the tense of the infinitive in indirect discourse is determined by the tense of the verb which it represents in direct discourse. Its tense has nothing to do with the tense of the verb of saying on which the indirect discourse depends, and is not affected by the laws of tense-sequence. For example, if we have in direct discourse the sentence —

<div align="center">mīlitēs fortiter pūgnant,</div>

the verb pūgnant, being present in tense, will be represented in indirect discourse by the present infinitive, *no matter what the tense may be of the verb that introduces the indirect discourse :* —

$$He \begin{cases} says \\ said \\ will\ say \\ had\ said \\ \quad etc. \end{cases} that\ the\ soldiers\ fight\ (or\ fought)\ bravely.$$

$$\begin{cases} Dīcit \\ Dīxit \\ Dīcet \\ Dīxerat \\ \quad etc. \end{cases} mīlitēs\ fortiter\ pūgnāre.$$

262. Some of the commoner verbs followed by the infinitive of indirect discourse are —

$$know \begin{cases} sciō. \\ cōgnōscō. \end{cases}$$

$$think \begin{cases} putō. \\ exīstimō. \\ arbitror. \end{cases}$$

$$tell \begin{cases} dīcō. \\ nūntiō. \\ referō. \\ certiōrem\ faciō. \end{cases}$$

$$promise \begin{cases} polliceor. \\ prōmittō. \end{cases}$$

$$perceive \begin{cases} audiō. \\ comperiō. \\ sentiō. \\ videō. \end{cases}$$

263.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

castrīs potīrī.   *to get possession of the camp.*
in summō colle.   *on top of the hill.*
cursū incitātō.   *at full speed.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 26

264. 1. Cæsar says that the seventh legion, [1]which stood
near, was also hard pressed by the enemy. 2. He said that
the legions which were hard pressed gradually united. 3. He
saw that the legions feared that they would be surrounded.
4. He said that the battle had been announced to the soldiers
who were guarding the baggage. 5. The enemy will not get
possession of the camp provided that Labienus sends the
tenth legion to our assistance. 6. He says that the enemy
who were on the top of the hill saw the two legions hasten-
ing[2] at full speed. 7. What[3] was going on in the camp?
I saw what was going on in the camp. 8. We know[4] that
the legions and general were in great danger. 9. Labienus
said that he left nothing undone for speed.

1. As this is an explanatory parenthetical clause, it is not affected by
the indir. disc. and has its verb in the indic. 2. Pres. participle. 3. Latin,
"what things." 4. What tense of cōgnōscō? Cf. sec. **65.**

*LESSON LXIII

265. I. Interrogative Sentences in Indirect Discourse. — § 586, 587
(338); B. 315; G. 651; H. 642 (523. II); H-B. 537.

II. Commands in Indirect Discourse. — § 588. *a.* N. 1, N. 2 (339); B. 316;
G. 652; H. 642 (523. III); H-B. 538.

266. In the case of questions, note first what mood is used in
the direct form.

If the mood is subjunctive, the question is rhetorical (cf. sec. **90**)
and the subjunctive mood will be retained in indirect discourse

with such change of tense as may be necessary by the law of
tense-sequence.

If the mood is indicative, the question is either a real one
expecting an answer, or it is merely rhetorical (cf. sec. 90). Real
questions are expressed in indirect discourse by the subjunctive.
Rhetorical questions with the indicative are equivalent to declara-
tory sentences, and like them are expressed in indirect discourse
by the infinitive.

N.B. *A real question in the direct form is usually in the
second person; a rhetorical question is usually in the first; a
question in the third person may be either real or rhetorical.*

267. Observe that a prohibition expressed by nōlī and the
infinitive in direct discourse becomes the hortatory subjunctive
with nē in the indirect; present after a primary tense, imperfect
after a secondary : —

Direct : *Don't fight* — nōlī pūgnāre.
Indirect : *He tells him not to fight* — dīcit nē pūgnet.
           He told him not to fight — dīxit nē pūgnāret.

268.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

ūtī misericordiā in with acc.   *to show mercy toward.*
ab iniūriā sē prohibēre.   *to refrain from doing harm.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 27, 28

269. 1. He said that even those who were weakened by
wounds renewed the battle. 2. He says, why do not the
cavalry wipe out the disgrace of their flight by their valor?
3. The leader Boduognatus told them [1]to throw back the
intercepted javelins. 4. He replied, [2]what but[3] greatness
of courage had made easy things out of (those that were)
difficult? 5. He said, [4]what should he say about the calamity
of a state which had been reduced from six hundred sena-
tors to three? 6. Cæsar preserved the Gauls, [5]whenever he
wished to seem to show mercy toward the wretched. 7. He

told them to use their territory and towns. 8. I shall order
your neighbors [6]to refrain from doing harm.

1. A command in indir. disc. 2. A rhetorical question in indir. disc.
3. nisi. 4. A deliberative question with the subjv. in dir. disc., conse-
quently the subjv. will be retained in indir. disc. Cf. sec. **90.** 5. Cf.
sec. **240.** 6. Latin, " to keep themselves from."

LESSON LXIV

270. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ex omnibus partibus. *on all sides.*

prīmō adventū. *as soon as he arrived* (lit. *at his
first arrival*).

ab tantō spatiō. *at such a distance.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 29, 30

271. Cæsar says that the Aduatuci, [1]who are descended
from the Cimbri and Teutones, had chosen for an abode a
place remarkably fortified by nature, since it had steep cliffs
on every side ; and that they had fortified the gentle sloping
approach which was left on one side, by a very high double
wall. Cæsar, as soon as he arrived, commanded his (men)
[2]to hem in the city with a twelve-foot wall and to set up the
tower. When the enemy [3]saw so big a machine being set
up at such a distance they laughed and said, with what
strength, pray, did men of such small stature hope to set a
tower of such weight on the wall ?

1. A parenthetic clause and hence not affected by the indir. disc.
2. A command in indir. disc. after imperō. If we insert ut we have an
object clause of purpose (cf. sec. **129**). The sense is practically the
same. 3. Place first.

LESSON LXV

272. Conditional Sentences with the Indicative, or of the First Class, in Indirect Discourse. — § 589. *a* (337. 1, 2; Examples 1, 2, 3); B. 319; G. 595. R. 1; 656. 1, 2; 657; H. 646 (527. I); H-B. 534. 1. *b*; 2; 536.

273. The condition (protasis) of a conditional sentence, being a subordinate clause, regularly has its verb in the subjunctive (cf. sec. 258).

274. The conclusion (apodosis) of a conditional sentence, being a principal clause, regularly has its verb in the infinitive (cf. sec. 261).

a. The only exception to this rule is when the direct form has the imperative which would become subjunctive, or when it has the hortative, optative, or deliberative subjunctive which would remain subjunctive. Practically such instances are very rare.

275. The future infinitive is used in the conclusion (apodosis) of a future condition, and there is no distinction in indirect discourse between the more vivid and the less vivid form : —

Sī turris moenibus adpropinquābit, lēgātōs mittent (more vivid).
Sī turris moenibus adpropinquet, lēgātōs mittant (less vivid).

Either sentence in indirect discourse becomes—

Dīcit, sī turris moenibus adpropinquet, eōs lēgātōs missūrōs esse.

276.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

adpropinquāre moenibus.   *to approach the walls.*
sē suaque omnia.   *themselves and all their posses-*
                                   sions.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK II. 31, 32

277. 1. He says that if they see the tower approaching the walls, they will send ambassadors concerning peace. 2. Cæsar replied that if they had come [1] to seek peace, [2] they should give up themselves and all their possessions. 3. He said that even if he should preserve the Aduatuci, he would

deprive them of their arms. 4. They say that if they have hostile neighbors, they (the neighbors) envy their valor. 5. Cæsar said that he would defend them from their enemies, if they should surrender their arms. 6. Cæsar says that he will preserve you, if you (shall) surrender before the battering-ram touches the wall. 7. He said that if the matter was reported, they did what was ordered. 8. They say that if all the arms were thrown into the ditch, the heap equaled the height of the wall.

1. Not infin. 2. For the imperative of dir. disc.

LESSON LXVI

278. Conditional Sentences with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, or of the Second Class, in Indirect Discourse. — § 589. *a.* 3 (337. 1, 2. *a.* 3) ; B. 320 ; G. 658 ; H. 646 (527. II) ; H-B. 534. 1. *b* ; 2 ; 536.

279.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sub vesperum.	*at evening.*
ēruptiōnem facere.	*to make a sally.*
in diciōnem populī Rōmānī redi-gere.	*to bring under the sway of the Roman people.*

For Oral Translation — Book II. 33–35

280. 1. He said that if the gates should be closed at evening, the soldiers would go forth from the town. 2. We believe that the Romans would withdraw their guards, if we should surrender.[1] 3. He said that the Gauls used to make shields of bark, [2]if the shortness of time demanded it. 4. Cæsar commanded the soldiers [3]to give the signal with fires, if the enemy should make a sally. 5. He says if the men were brave they fought with spirit. 6. Cæsar perceived that the enemy would fight fiercely, if every hope rested on

valor alone.   7. We thought that if Cæsar should batter down the gates, no one would defend (them).   8. He was informed that if he should send Crassus with a single legion, he would bring the maritime states under the sway of the Roman people.   9. Cæsar says that if the tribes which dwell across the Rhine send ambassadors, he will order them to return the following summer.

1. Remember that this verb in Latin is always followed by the reflexive object; e.g. *I surrender* = dēdō mē.   2. A general condition in indir. disc.   3. Not infin.   Cf. sec. 271, note 2.

LESSON LXVII

281. Conditional Sentences with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, or of the Third Class, in Indirect Discourse. — § 589. *b.* 1–4. N. 1, N. 3 (337, *b.* 1, 2, 3); B. 321, 322; G. 659; H. 647 (527. III. N. 1); H-B. 581. *b.* 1), N.; 472. *c.*

282. The verb in the condition (protasis) of a condition of the third class (contrary to fact) suffers no change in mood or tense on becoming indirect.

283. The verb in the conclusion (apodosis) of a condition of the third class (contrary to fact) on becoming indirect becomes the future participle in -ūrus with fuisse. Observe that the verb in the conclusion (apodosis) shows no distinction between the present and past forms of this condition. Such distinction is, however, retained by the verb in the protasis. For example, in the two sentences —

> sī Caesar adesset, hostēs nōn vincerent,
> sī Caesar adfuisset, hostēs nōn vīcissent,

the verbs in the conclusion, **vincerent** and **vīcissent**, would both become **victūrōs fuisse** in indirect discourse; but **adesset** and **adfuisset**, remaining unchanged, would preserve the distinction between the present and past form.

284. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

opus esse.   *to be necessary.*
secunda proelia facere.   *to fight successful battles.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 1

285. 1. He said that if the road over the Alps had not been dangerous,[1] Cæsar would not have sent a legion there.[2] 2. We believe that there would have been no reason for sending, had not merchants been in the habit of going by that route. 3. He says that if he thinks it necessary, he will pass the winter in these regions. 4. He thought that if the enemy were fighting successful battles, they would not give hostages to Galba. 5. Galba said that he would not have passed the winter in Octodurus, [3]had it not been necessary. 6. He says that the plain would be larger, if it were not cut into two parts by a river. 7. I think that it would have been better if Galba had not assigned one part of the village to the Gauls. 8. Galba said that the cohorts would have abandoned Octodurus, had he not fortified that village with a wall and ditch.

1. Latin, perīculōsus, -a, -um.   2. eō.   3. I.e. "if it had not," etc.

LESSON LXVIII

286. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

superiōra loca.   *the high ground.*
cōnsilium capere.   *to take counsel.*
salūtem dēspērāre.   *to despair of safety.*

For Written Translation — Book III. 2, 3

287. [1]After the surrender had been made and the hostages received, Galba thought[2] [3]that there was nothing of

a hostile character to fear ; but when he was[2] informed that all the Gauls had left the village, and saw[2] that nearly all the higher ground was already held by a multitude of armed men, he knew that the Gauls were planning[4] to crush the legion. He says that this [5]would not have happened if the legion had been full, and if the Gauls had not persuaded themselves that the Romans were trying to add those regions to the province. When a council had been quickly called, some, now almost despairing of safety, thought that if the baggage should be abandoned, they could[6] hasten to safety.

1. Abl. abs. 2. Pluperfect. 3. Latin, "nothing concerning war ought to be feared." 4. Latin, "taking counsel." 5. As accidō has no fut. part. we must use futūrum fuisse ut with the imperfect subjv. 6. Possum has no fut. part. Cf. note 5.

* LESSON LXIX

288. Passive Subjunctive Apodoses in Indirect Discourse. — § 589. b. 3; 569. a (337. b. 3; 288. f); B. 270. 3; 321. 1, 2; G. 248. N. 3; H. 647. 2; 619. 2 (527. III. N. 1; 537. 3); H-B. 472. c.

289. The passive subjunctive in the conclusion (apodosis) of a conditional sentence becomes —

a. In *future conditions*, fore or futūrum esse with ut and the subjunctive. The tense of the subjunctive will be present or perfect after primary tenses, imperfect or pluperfect after secondary tenses.

b. In *conditions contrary to fact*, futūrum fuisse ut with the imperfect subjunctive.

290.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

integrīs vīribus.	*with unimpaired strength.*
suī recipiendī facultās.	*an opportunity of recovering themselves.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 4, 5

291. 1. He says that if a short space of time had not intervened, there would have been hardly time to carry out the plans agreed upon.   2. They seem to think that if they hurl their javelins against the wall, no weapon will be sent in vain.   3. He said that the camp would not have been hard pressed, if others had not come up with unimpaired strength.   4. He saw that if the enemy should withdraw from battle, an opportunity would be given our men of recovering themselves.   5. He said that if weapons should fail our men, nothing could be done.   6. I do not think that Baculus, the centurion, [1] would have run up to Galba, if [2] the situation had not been desperate.   7. He said that the sally would not have been made, if the centurions had not pointed out that single hope of safety.   8. [3] It is clear that the Romans would have been destroyed if they had not placed every hope of safety in their valor.

1. The verb accurrō has no future participle. What construction must be used?   2. Follow the idiom in the text.   3. cōnstat.

*LESSON LXX

292. Implied or Informal Indirect Discourse. — § 592. 1, 2, 3 (340, 341); B. 323; G. 508. 3; 628, 663. 2; H. 649. I (528. 1); H-B. 535. 1. a; 536. a.

293. The fundamental difference between the indicative and subjunctive moods is what determines the construction in implied indirect discourse and in clauses dependent on a subjunctive or equivalent infinitive.

Statements of fact and of actual occurrences are in the indicative, things imagined or represented as mere possibilities are expressed by the subjunctive. For example, in the sixth sentence below, if the relative clause " which inhabited Illyricum " is a statement

of fact for which the speaker assumes all responsibility, the in-
dicative is employed. On the other hand, if he wishes to show
that the statement is another's (e.g. Cæsar's), a mere possibility
for which the speaker wishes to assume no responsibility, the sub-
junctive must be used.

So the subjunctive in a clause dependent on a subjunctive shows
that the dependent clause is an essential part of the clause on which it
depends, partakes of its nature, and shares in its mood. If, however,
the speaker wishes to show that the dependent clause states a *fact*
and is independent of the subjunctive clause, he uses the indicative.

294.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

in spem venīre.   *to have hopes* (lit. *to come into
                                     hope*).
in hīberna.   *into winter quarters.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 6, 7

295. 1. They hoped for a [1]change of fortune, if they
should make a sally from all the gates. 2. It is established
that they had hopes of taking the camp. 3. The enemy
were terrified [2]because they were surrounded on every side.
4. Galba returned to the province, [3]because he was unwilling
to tempt fortune too often. 5. I went into winter quarters
with one design, and met with [4]another state of affairs.
6. Cæsar wished to visit the tribes which inhabited Illyri-
cum. 7. Cæsar tells about a sudden war [5]which arose in
Gaul. 8. Crassus, who was wintering among the Andes,
was the cause of this war. 9. He sent out prefects [6]because
there was a scarcity of grain in these regions. 10. Cæsar
says that he would not have set out for Illyricum, if Gaul
had not been subdued.

1. Latin, "changed fortune." 2. I.e. "because (as they thought)."
Cf. sec. **176.** 3. What mood should be used ? 4. Latin, "other things."
5. I.e. "which (as he says)." 6. I.e. "because (as he said)."

*LESSON LXXI

296. Subjunctive of Integral Part or Attraction. — § 593. *a.* N. 1, N. 2 (342); B. 324; G. 629, 663; H. 652 (529. II); H-B. 539.

297. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

initium facere.	*to begin* (lit. *make a beginning*).
servitūtem perferre.	*to endure slavery.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK III. 8

298. 1. Cæsar tells about the Veneti, [1]whose influence is by far the greatest. 2. It is their custom[2] to make tributary nearly all who use that sea. 3. The Veneti excel the others in power, [3]because they hold the harbors, which (are) few in number (and) lie at long intervals. 4. They think that they will get back the hostages which they gave to Crassus. 5. They were induced by these [4]to seize the ambassadors who had been sent by Crassus. 6. They urged the states to abide in that liberty which they had received from their ancestors. 7. When the Veneti [5]began to seize the ambassadors that had been sent to them, their neighbors did the same. 8. I think that the Romans who were sent would not have been seized, if the Gauls had preferred to endure slavery. 9. If you wish to regain those we have seized, send us back our hostages.

1. I.e. on the authority of Cæsar. Implied indir. disc. 2. **mōs.** 3. Subjv. clause as depending on Cæsar's authority. 4. Not infin. 5. Latin, "had made a beginning of seizing."

LESSON LXXII

299. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons LXI–LXXI.

300. Review the following idioms and phrases : —

ab iniūriā sē prohibēre.
ab novissimīs.
ab tantō spatiō.
adpropinquāre moenibus.
castrīs potīrī.
cōnsilium capere.
cursū incitātō.
ēruptiōnem facere.
ex omnibus partibus.
in diciōnem populī Rōmānī.
in hīberna.
in spem venīre.
in summō colle.
initium facere.

integrīs vīribus.
operam nāvāre.
opus esse.
prīma aciēs.
rēs in angustō est.
salūtem dēspērāre.
sē suaque omnia.
secunda proelia facere.
servitūtem perferre.
sub vesperum.
suī recipiendī facultās.
superiōra loca.
ūtī misericordiā in with acc.

For Written Translation — Book III. 9

301. When the Veneti had been informed that men-of-war were being built on the Loire, which [1] flows into the ocean, and that Cæsar [2] was coming as soon as [3] the time of year would permit, they determined to prepare for the war which [4] was impending. They perceived the magnitude of the danger and how great a crime they had committed [5] in that they had thrown the ambassadors into chains ; but nevertheless they were confident that the Romans, who were not acquainted with the places [6] where they were going to carry on war, could not remain with them long. For they knew the shallows, the harbors and islands, and had very many ships ; and navigation is a very different thing in an inclosed sea and on the mighty ocean.

1. Why not subjv.? 2. Future infin. 3. Follow the idiom of the text. 4. **impendeō**, subjv. because the thought of the Veneti. 5. A quod-clause of cause. 6. Remember that locus is neuter in the plural.

VIII. NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

LESSON LXXIII

302. Tenses of the Infinitive. — § 486, 584 (288, 336. A); B. 270; G. 281, 530, 531; H. 617–620 (537); H-B. 472, 593. *a*.

303. The Infinitive as Subject or Predicate. — § 452, 454 (270. 1. *a, b*; 272. R. 2; 330. *a, b, c*); B. 325–327, 329, 330, 332. N.; G. 419–422, 535; H. 611, 615, 616. 1 (534. 1. N. 1, N. 2; 538, 539. I); H-B. 597. 1. *a*); 585, 589, 590. 1, 2.

304. Observe that the Latin present infinitive must sometimes be translated by an English past; for example, —

> **Dīcit sē venīre** is translated *he says that he* is *coming*,

> but

> **Dīxit sē venīre** is translated *he said that he* was *coming*.

305. In deciding what tense of the infinitive should be used in an indirect statement,[1] it is a good plan to make the indirect statement direct. Then —

a. A present indicative of the direct becomes present infinitive in the indirect.

b. Any past tense of the indicative becomes perfect infinitive.

c. A future indicative becomes future infinitive, or, if the verb be passive or lack the future participle, **fore** (**futūrum esse**) **ut** with the subjunctive.

To illustrate: *he said that he would come* is an indirect statement. The direct form, i.e. what he said in his own words, was, *I will come*. This is the future indicative and would become the future infinitive in the indirect form: hence, **dīxit sē ventūrum esse**.

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[1] Cf. also sec. **261**.

306. The infinitive as subject is especially common after **est**, with a predicate noun or adjective. Such expressions are —

fās est, *it is right.*
nefās est, *it is wrong.*
turpe est, *it is disgraceful.*
mīrum est, *it is strange.*
manifēstum ⎫
apertum ⎭ est, *it is plain.*

fāma est, *it is rumored.*
vērum est, *it is true.*
falsum est, *it is false.*
necesse ⎫
opus ⎭ est, *it is necessary.*

307.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in officiō continēre.   *to keep faithful.*
per vim.   *by force.*
aliquem alicui reī praeficere.   *to place some one in command*
                                         of something.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK III. 10, 11

308. 1. It is plain that there were many difficulties in waging this war. 2. Nevertheless [1] Cæsar decided not to leave this part unnoticed. 3. All men ought[2] by nature to hate a state of slavery. 4. It was reported to Cæsar that several states were conspiring. 5. It is plain that Cæsar[3] ought to distribute his army[4] more widely. 6. It seemed advantageous[5] to send Labienus to the Treveri before more states should conspire. 7. Labienus, I order you to visit the Remi, who of the Belgæ are[6] nearest to Gaul. 8. It is necessary to keep the Belgæ faithful. 9. It is evident that if the Germans had crossed the river by force, they would have been restrained. 10. [7]It is of importance to Cæsar that the tribes of Aquitania should not send aid. 11. I will see to keeping that force away. 12. It was rumored that Cæsar had placed Brutus in command of the ships.

1. Caesarī placuit. 2. oportet. 3. Dative of agent with second periphrastic. 4. Acc. subject of infin. 5. ūtile. 6. Subjv., if part of the order, otherwise indic. 7. interesse, with the genitive.

LESSON LXXIV

309. The Infinitive as Object. — § 459, 579, 563. *a*, *b* ; 582 (272, 330. B) ; B. 329, 331, 332 ; G. 526–533 ; H. 414, 613, 614 (534, 535) ; H-B. 589, 587.

310. The infinitive with subject accusative is used as object after the following classes of verbs : —

a. Most frequently after verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, and the like, which introduce indirect discourse (cf. sec. 262).

b. After iubeō, *order*, vetō, *forbid*, patior, *allow*.

c. Sometimes after cupiō, volō, nōlō, mālō (but cf. sec. 130).

311. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in extrēmīs lingulīs.	*on the ends of tongues of land.*
nūllus pedibus aditus.	*no approach by land.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 12

312. 1. Cæsar says that the towns are located on the ends of tongues of land. 2. [1]It is said that [2]when the tide was high they had no approach by land. 3. It is clear that [3]when the tide goes down the ships [4]will be dashed upon the shallows. 4. The Romans bore it ill that the siege of the towns was hindered by these things. 5. The soldiers were ordered to shut out the sea by dikes. 6. They hoped that the Gauls would despair of [5]their fortunes. 7. It was easy to bring up a great number of ships and retreat to the nearest towns. 8. He was informed that there was the greatest difficulty in sailing because there were almost no harbors. 9. The advantages of the place allowed them to defend themselves for a great part of the summer. 10. The storms were of such a nature that the ships which Cæsar had made were detained.

1. Remember that for the tenses of incomplete action the personal construction is preferred. 2. Follow the idiom of the text. 3. Abl. abs. 4. Use fore ut with the subjv. to avoid the fut. pass. infin. which is rare. 5. dēspērāre is followed by the dat. or the acc. or by the abl. with dē.

LESSON LXXV

313. The Complementary Infinitive. — § 456, 457, 458 (271); B. 328; G. 423; H. 607, 608 (533); H-B. 586. *a*.

314. The Historical Infinitive. — § 463. N. (275); B. 335; G. 647; H. 610 (536. 1); H-B. 595.

315. Some of the commoner verbs followed by the complementary infinitive are —

possum, *am able.*	contendō, ⎫
dēbeō, *ought.*	fēstīnō, ⎪ *hasten.*
volō, ⎫ *desire.*	mātūrō, ⎬
cupiō, ⎭	properō, ⎭
nōlō, *be unwilling.*	coepī, ⎫ *begin.*
mālō, *prefer.*	incipiō, ⎭
audeō, *dare.*	soleō, *be accustomed.*
cōnor, *try.*	statuō, ⎫ *determine, decide.*
	cōnstituō, ⎭

316. Observe that the subject of the historical infinitive is in the nominative, not in the accusative.

317.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

tanta onera nāvium.	*ships of such weight* (lit. *such weights of ships*).
bellum parāre.	*to prepare for war.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK III. 13

318. 1. The Veneti built[1] ships, fortified[1] their towns, and prepared[1] for war. 2. They used[2] to make the prows very high to receive the waves more easily. 3. They tried to make the ships capable of enduring any violence whatsoever. 4. They thought that linen sails could not withstand the strength[3] of the winds. 5. Ships of such weight cannot be managed by sails. 6. They feared to fasten the anchors with ropes on account of the size of the waves. 7. Cæsar

hastened to the army, divided the forces, and sent Labienus to the Treveri. 8. The ships of the enemy are of such a nature that we cannot injure them [4]by ramming. 9. When the wind began to rage, they easily endured the storm. 10. Their strength was so great that they did not fear [5]being left by the tide at all.

1. Note that the historical infinitive is descriptive, and that usually two or more occur together. 2. soleō. 3. Latin, "attacks." 4. Latin, "by the beak." 5. What is the construction in Latin after verbs of fearing?

LESSON LXXVI

319.　　　　　　　IDIOMS AND PHRASES

hostibus nocēre.	*to inflict injuries on the enemy.*
ratiōnem pūgnae īnsistere.	*to adopt a plan of battle.*
māgnō ūsuī esse.	*to be of great service.*

For Written Translation — Book III. 14

320. When Cæsar had stormed several towns to no purpose and had not been able to inflict injuries on the enemy, he determined to wait for the fleet which [1]had been assigned to Brutus. When this had arrived, [2]at first it was not clear to Brutus what plan of battle to adopt, for he knew that the enemy's ships were completely furnished with every kind of arms, and [3]that valor was the only thing in which his own soldiers excelled. The Romans, however, had prepared iron hooks which were of great service; for with these they seized the ropes, tore them away, and destroyed all usefulness of the ships [4]at a single stroke.

1. Indic. or subjv. or either? 2. prīmō, distinguished from prīmum. 3. Latin, "that his own soldiers excelled in valor alone." 4. Latin, "at one time."

LESSON LXXVII

321. The Participle. — § 488 (289); II. 636 (548); II-B. 599. *a, b, c.*

322. Tenses. — § 489–493 (290); B. 336; G. 282; II. 640 (550)· II-B. 600. 1, 2, 3, 4; 602. 1, 2.

323. Adjective and Predicate Uses. — § 494. *a,* 495, 496 (291, 292); B. 337; G. 664 ff.; II. 637, 638 (549); II-B. 320, 604. 1–7.

324. The Ablative Absolute. — § 419, 420 (255); B. 227; G. 409, 410; II. 489 (431); II-B. 421.

325. The tenses of the participles are used with much greater precision in Latin than in English. For example, in the sentences —

> *a. The captives weeping begged for peace.*
> *b. Cæsar hearing this was much disturbed.*

the English participles *weeping* and *hearing* are both present. The Latin would use the present participle in *a,* but the perfect in *b*; because in *a* the action of the participle and of the verb are contemporaneous, but in *b* the action of the participle is prior to that of the verb, hence : —

> *a.* Captīvī *flentēs* pācem petēbant.
> *b.* Hīs *audītīs* Caesar perturbābātur.

In short, do not use the present participle in Latin unless the act denoted by it is contemporaneous with that of the verb on which the participle depends.

326. Observe that the Latin participle lacks the *present passive* (e.g. *being seen*) and the *perfect active* (e.g. *having seen*).

a. The present passive participle is supplied by a clause with dum or cum.

b. The perfect active participle is supplied —

1. In *deponent* verbs by the perfect passive participle with active meaning : *Cæsar, having set out* — Caesar profectus.

2. In *other* verbs by a clause with cum or postquam or by the perfect passive participle in the ablative absolute : —

Cæsar, having called to-gether his lieutenants	Caesar cum lēgātōs convocāvisset (cf. sec. 192).
	Caesar postquam lēgātōs convocāvit (cf. sec. 184. 1).
	Caesar lēgātīs convocātīs.

327. The following perfect deponent participles are used like presents : —

<div align="center">

rātus, *thinking.*   veritus, *fearing.*

solitus, *being wont.*

</div>

328. Use the ablative absolute only when its substantive refers to a person or thing not elsewhere mentioned in the same sentence. For example, do not translate, *Cæsar, having captured the town, burned it,* by Caesar, oppidō captō, id incendit where id and oppido refer to the same thing, but rather Caesar oppidum captum incendit. On the other hand, in *Cæsar, having captured the town, burned the temple,* the ablative absolute may be used, and we have Caesar, oppidō captō, templum incendit.

329.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sē movēre ex locō.	*to move from the spot.*
fugā salūtem petere.	*to seek safety in flight.*
vindicāre in aliquem.	*to punish some one.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 15, 16

330. 1. After the yards had been torn off, the ships could not move from the spot. 2. The soldiers hastened [1]while climbing into the ships of the enemy. 3. We saw the enemy seeking safety in flight. 4. After the business was finished, very few ships out of the whole number reached the land. 5. The Romans took the ships [2]by surrounding them. 6. The Veneti, [3]having lost all their ships, surrendered to Cæsar. 7. [4]Since they had gathered all their ships into one place, they thought that they would be victorious. 8. Cæsar will not punish those [5]that respect the right of ambassadors.

9. He sold those inhabiting[6] the coast into slavery. 10. Cæsar, fearing the treachery[7] of the barbarians, punished them more severely.

1. Pres. part. expressing time. 2. Pres. part. expressing means. 3. Cf. sec. 326. 4. Express this causal clause by a participial phrase in the abl. abs. 5. Express by a participial clause. 6. **incolere.** 7. **perfidia.**

LESSON LXXVIII

The Future Passive Participle (Gerundive)

331. Denoting Purpose. — § 500. 4 (294. *d*); B. 337. 7. *b*). 2); G. 430; H. 622 (544. N. 2); H-B. 605. 2.

332. The Second Periphrastic Conjugation. — § 194. *b*; 196, 500. 2 (129, 294. *b*); B. 115; G. 251; H. 237 (234); H-B. 162, 600. 3.

333. The Dative of Agent. — § 374. *a* (232); B. 189; G. 354, 355; H. 431 (388); H-B. 373. 1, 2.

334. The second periphrastic conjugation is always passive. Therefore, to express *duty* or *necessity* by means of this construction, the sentence must first be cast in the passive form, if it is not so expressed already. For example, to translate *Cæsar must give the signal*, we first recast to *the signal must be given by Cæsar;* Latin : Caesarī sīgnum dandum est.

335. Bear in mind that the gerundive of an intransitive verb is neuter (impersonal), and that the object, if there be one, will be in the case regularly governed by the verb; e.g. eīs **persuādendum** est, *they must be persuaded.*

336. The gerundive of purpose agreeing with the object is used in Cæsar after the verbs cūrō, dō, and trādō.

337.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

studium praedandī.	*love of plunder.*
in contemptiōnem venīre.	*to incur contempt.*
pūgnandī potestās.	*an opportunity for battle.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 17

338. 1. [1]After receiving his troops from Cæsar, Sabinus hastened into the territory of the Venelli.   2. Viridovix [2]saw to collecting an army from the states that had revolted.   3. The Aulerci surrendered[3] their senate to be slain.   4. Closing our gates, let us join[4] Viridovix.   5. They killed those unwilling to be instigators of war.   6. We[5] must call them from their daily toil by the love of plunder.   7. Sabinus thought he ought [6]to incur the contempt of the enemy.   8. I ought not to fight with so great a multitude while Cæsar is absent.   9. The soldiers could see the enemy approaching even to the rampart of the camp.   10. Sabinus[7] ought to lead forth his troops and give an opportunity for battle.

1. Abl. abs.   2. cūrō.   3. trādō.   4. Latin, "join ourselves with."   5. Dative of agent, if expressed at all.   6. Impersonal because intransitive, cf. sec. **335**.   7. Dative of agent.

LESSON LXXIX

The Gerund and Gerundive

339. General Rules. — § 501–503. N. 1. *a* (295, 296. N.; 297); B. 339; G. 425–427; H. 623–625 (541, 543); H-B. 609–612, 613.

340. The Genitive. — § 504. *a, b* (298); B. 338. 1 ; 339; G. 428; H. 626 (542. I; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. I.

341. The Dative. — § 505. *a* (299); B. 338. 2 ; 339; G. 429; H. 627 (542. II ; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. I, II.

342. The following essential points of difference between the gerund and gerundive may be of service to beginners : —

1. The gerund is a verbal noun, the gerundive a verbal adjective.

2. The gerund, being a verbal noun, may stand alone or with an object.

3. The gerundive as a verbal adjective is used only in agreement with a noun.

4. As a rule, only the genitive of the gerund and the ablative without a preposition admit a direct object. In other cases, and often in these, the gerundive construction is preferred.

5. To change a gerund with a direct object into the corresponding gerundive construction, put the direct object into the case of the gerund, and use the gerundive in adjective agreement with it.

343.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sē castrīs tenēre.	*to keep one's self in camp.*
negōtium bene gerere.	*to carry on a matter success-fully.*
prō perfugā.	*as a deserter.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK III. 18

344. 1. He kept himself in camp [1] to confirm the impression of fear. 2. He chooses a crafty man well fitted [2] to carry out the matter successfully. 3. We ought to persuade [3] him to go over to the enemy as a deserter. 4. He came to them [4] to set forth the fear of the Romans. 5. He showed them that Cæsar was hard pressed by the Veneti. 6. He said that Sabinus was desirous [5] of secretly leading out his army the next night. 7. We ought not to lose this favorable opportunity of going to the camp. 8. Cæsar says that men generally gladly believe that which they wish. 9. War ought not to be waged before provisions have been carefully provided. 10. [6] After the council was dismissed, they collected fagots suitable [7] for filling the Roman ditches.

1. Gen. of the gerund with **causā**. 2. The dative of the gerund should not be used with a direct object. Use the gerundive instead. 3. Impersonal, because intransitive. 4. Express by the gerundive with **causā**. 5. **cupidus** with the gen. 6. Abl. abs. 7. **aptus** with the dative.

LESSON LXXX

345.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

eōdem ferē tempore.	*at about the same time.*
bellum gerendī causā.	*to wage war.*
paucīs ante annīs.	*a few years before.*

For Written Translation — Book III. 19, 20

346. Sabinus, having given the signal to his [1]eager men, suddenly made a sally from two gates, and, pursuing with unimpaired strength the enemy [2]who were breathless with running, killed a great number of them and left the pursuit[3] of the rest to the cavalry. About the same time Crassus arrived in Aquitania to wage war in those places where, a few years before, an army had been defeated and its baggage lost. For this reason he saw that he would have to use extraordinary care, see to a grain-supply,[4] and prepare[5] cavalry and auxiliaries. When his arrival was known, the Sotiates were desirous[6] of engaging in a cavalry battle.

1. Latin, "the ones desiring." 2. Express by a participial clause. 3. Gerundive of purpose. 4. rēs frūmentāria. 5. For the agreement of this participle in gender, cf. sec. 34. 6. cupidus with the genitive.

LESSON LXXXI

The Gerund and Gerundive

347. The Accusative. — § 506 (300); B. 338. 3; 339; G. 430, 432; H. 628 (542. III; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. III.

348. The Ablative. — § 507 (301); B. 338. 4; 339; G. 431, 433; H. 629–631 (542. IV; 543 ff.); H-B. 612. IV.

349.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

ex itinere.	*in the course of one's march.*
in dēditiōnem recipere.	*to receive in surrender.*

350. 1. The Sotiates attempted to conquer by fighting long and bravely. 2. Our men are desirous of showing[1] what they can do without the general. 3. Crassus thought that he ought to besiege a town in the course of his march. 4. They resisted bravely by attempting sallies. 5. The Aquitani were by far the most skillful in running mines. 6. They send ambassadors to Crassus to beg for peace. 7. They were received in surrender on giving up their arms. 8. Cæsar says that Adiatunnus had six hundred devoted followers who are called *soldurii*. 9. If they wish to enjoy all the blessings of life with these, they must endure the same fate. 10. The soldiers drove Adiatunnus back into the city by rushing to arms and attacking him.

1. Genitive of the gerund of ostendere.

LESSON LXXXII

The Supine

351. The Supine in *-um*. — § 509 (302); B. 340; G. 435; H. 633 (546); H-B. 618.

352. The Supine in *-ū*. — § 510 (303); B. 340. 2; G. 436; H. 635 (547); H-B. 619.

353. In Cæsar the supine in -um occurs after **mittō, veniō, conveniō**, and **conlocō**.

354. In Cæsar the supine in -ū occurs but four times; twice after **perfacile** (*very easy*), once each after **optimum** (*best*) and **horridior** (*more frightful*).

355.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

bellum īnferre alicui.	*to make war upon some **one**.*
scientia reī mīlitāris.	*skill in military affairs.*

For Oral Translation — Book III. 23

356. 1. The Sotiates obtained peace by surrendering arms and giving hostages. 2. Crassus set out to make war upon the Vocates. 3. The town was stormed a few days after (his) arrival there. 4. The barbarians [1]made a compact, gave[1] hostages to each other, and prepared[1] troops. 5. This seems best to do. 6. They sent ambassadors to other states to summon aid. 7. Generals were chosen [2]to carry on the war. 8. This was easy to do because many had very great skill in military affairs. 9. These had been with Sertorius and were very skillful [3]in fortifying a camp. 10. I perceive that the number of the enemy is increasing daily. 11. I think that I ought not to delay in bringing this matter before the council.

1. Historical infin.   2. Express the purpose by ad and the gerundive.
3. Gen. of the gerund.

IX. SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS

LESSON LXXXIII

357. Personal Pronouns. — § 295 (194); B. 242; G. 304; H. 500 (446); H-B. 254, 255, 257.

358. Possessive Pronouns. — § 302. a, c, d, e (197); B. 243; G. 312; H. 501 (447); H-B. 256, 258.

359. Reflexive Pronouns. — § 299. a; 300. 1, 2 (196); B. 244; G. 309; H. 502–504 (448, 449); H-B. 260; 262. 1, 2.

360. When, in a subordinate clause, we wish to refer back to the subject of the principal sentence, and for any reason the use of sē would lead to ambiguity, we use ipse.

361.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

prīmā lūce.   *at dawn.*
victōria sine volnere.   *a bloodless victory.*
suus quisque.   *each one his own.*

362. 1. At dawn Crassus led forth all his own[1] forces.
2. Do you[2] draw up the line of battle.   I[2] will [3]wait and see
what plan the enemy adopt.   3. Crassus, we think that we
shall fight safely because of the fewness of your (men).
4. The enemy think that they will win a bloodless victory
on account of the scarcity of grain.   5. Although the Roman
commanders have led forth each his own forces, we shall
remain in camp.   6. Did not the enemy fear that[4] they
would make our soldiers more eager by their delay?   7. [5]We
expressed the opinion unanimously that there ought to be
no more delay.   8. I will urge my men to fill the ditches.
9. The auxiliaries were more useful[6] for supplying stones
and weapons than for fighting.   10. Crassus sent horsemen
[7]to go around the camp.   11. Who of you desires to drive
away the defenders from the rear gate?

1. Gen. of ipse.   2. Emphatic by contrast.   3. "wait and see," ex-
press by one word.   4. ut or nē?   5. Latin, "the voices of us all were
heard," etc.   6. ūtilis.   7. Supine of purpose.

LESSON LXXXIV

363.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

intrītus ab labōre.   *unwearied by toil* (lit. *from
                                         toil*).
intentus ad pūgnam.   *intent upon the battle.*

364. I will show you what I wish done.   Spur on your
horsemen by giving them great rewards.   Take with you
those cohorts which are unwearied by toil, and lead them
around by a longer route, that they may not be seen by the

enemy. When you have arrived at those fortifications which I have mentioned, quickly demolish them and occupy the enemy's camp before they can find out what is going on. This will not be hard to do, for the eyes and minds of all will be intent[1] upon the battle. Then we on the other[2] side, trusting to your victory, will surround the enemy on every side and pursue them [3]as they seek safety in flight.

1. What gender? Cf. sec. **34**. 2. alter. 3. Express by a participial clause.

LESSON LXXXV

365. Relative Pronouns. — § 304–307. *a*, *b*. N.; *e*; 308. *a*, *c* (197. 5—201); B. 250, 251; G. 610 ff.; H. 510 (453); H-B. 281, 282, 284, 1–6.

366. Interrogative Pronouns. — § 333 (104); B. 90; G. 106; H. 511 (454); H-B. 275.

367. Indefinite Pronouns. — § 309, 310. *a*; 311, 313, 314. 1, 2. *a* (202); B. 252; G. 313–319; H. 512–515 (455–459); H-B. 276.

368. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted in Latin, as it often is in English in phrases like *the bridge you are building*. In Latin the relative is always expressed, and we have *pōns* quem *facis*.

369. Of the indefinite pronouns, quis is the least definite and **quīdam** the most definite. The commoner ones, with their meanings and uses, are —

quis, *some one*, *any one*, never stands first in its clause, and usually follows sī, nisi, nē, or num.

aliquis, *some one*, *any one*, more definite than quis.

quisquam (substantive), *any one*, ūllus (adjective), *any*, used chiefly in negative sentences or such as imply a negative.

quīvīs or **quīlibet**, *any one you please*.

quisque, *each* (to be distinguished from uterque, *each of two*), follows the word to which it belongs and is often used with the superlative; e.g. optimus quisque, *every good man* or *all the best men*.

quīdam, *a*, *a certain*, implies a definite knowledge.

370.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

longē aliā ratiōne ac.   *in a far different manner from.*
quae cum ita sint.   *since this is so.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK III. 28, 29

371. 1. Cæsar led his army against the Morini, [1]a state
which had never sent hostages.   2. If any one thinks that
that war can be quickly finished, he [2]is mistaken.   3. Cer-
tain tribes carry on war in a far different manner from the
rest of the Gauls.   4. They withdraw themselves and all their
possessions to the forests and swamps.   5. Neither can
any one see the enemy, nor follow them, in the more difficult
places.   6. But they attack the Romans without any danger.
7. Who will seize his arms and drive the enemy back into
the woods?   8. Since this[3] is so, Cæsar will fell the forests.
9. He will pile up for a rampart all the timber that he cuts.
10. After a great space had been cleared, something happened[4]
of such a nature that the work was stopped.   11. Some vil-
lages and buildings which the enemy had were burned.   12. Cæ-
sar stationed his legions each in its own winter quarters.

1. Remember that an antecedent which is an appositive is incorporated
in the rel. clause.   2. errāre.   3. Rel. for demonstrative.   4. accidere.

LESSON LXXXVI

372. Demonstrative Pronouns. — § 296, 297, 298 (100–102, 195); B.
246–249; G. 305–311; H. 505–507 (450–452); H-B. 271–274, 267–270.

373. *alius* and *alter*. — § 315 (203); B. 253. 1–3; G. 319; H. 516
(459); H-B. 279.

374. Hic, iste, and ille always point out definitely in place or
time.   Their relation to the speaker may be represented graph-
ically thus : —

| hĭc | iste | ille |

Speaker ——→ ———————→———————→

this (near)   *that* (remote)   *that* (more remote)

The pronoun is is used of things either far or near and makes no definite reference to place or time. As a substantive it is commonly used as a pronoun of the third person (*he*, *she*, *it*), and is often found as the antecedent of a relative.

375.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

maximam partem.   *for the most part.*
multum sunt in.   *spend much time in.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. i

376. 1. Cæsar waged many wars, some in Gaul and others in Africa and Spain.   2. Concerning the man[1] himself, one thinks one thing, another another.   3. In that year Pompey and Crassus were consuls, of whom the former was a famous general, the latter very rich.[2]   4. Cæsar heard that the Germans had crossed the Rhine for some reason.   5. He was not [3]the man to fear them.   6. The Suevi and Usipetes were German tribes.   7. The one oppressed the other and kept it[4] from agriculture.   8. The Suevi lead out yearly one hundred thousand armed men for war.   9. These[5] are supported by those that stay at home.   10. They live for the most part on milk.   11. They likewise[6] spend much time in hunting.   12. [7]Not even in their extreme climate do they wear any clothing except skins.   13. This[8] method of life makes them men of great size.   14. Cæsar says something about the customs of the Suevi.   15. Does he say anything about the others ?

1. is.   2. dīves.   3. is quī. Cf. sec. **145**.   4. Omit.   5. Masc. referring to men.   6. īdem.   7. nē . . . quidem, with the emphatic word between them.   8. Relative for demonstrative.

X. SYNTAX OF NOUNS

LESSON LXXXVII

Expressions of Time

377. Time When or Within Which. — § 423, 424. *d, c* (256, 259. *a, c*);
B. 230, 231; G. 393; H. 486, 487 (429); H-B. 439.

378. Time How Long or During Which. — § 423, 424. *c* (256, 259. *c*);
B. 181; G. 336; H. 417 (379); H-B. 387. II.

379. Use of Prepositions in Expressions of Time. — § 424. *a, e* (256. *a* ;
259. *b*); B. 181. 2; 230. 2; G. 336, 394; H. 487. 1, 2 (429. 1, 2); H-B.
439. *a* ; 387. II. *a*.

380. Time Before or After an Event. — § 424. *f* (259. *d*); B. 357. 1;
G. 336. 3; 403. 4; H. 488. 1, 2, note 2 (430, note 1. 1)–3); note 3);
H-B. 424 ; 387. II. *b*.

381.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

bellum gerere.   *to wage*, or *carry on, war*.
ūnā ex parte.   *on one side*.

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 2, 3

382. 1. Pompey was consul in the fifty-fifth[1] year before
Christ.[2] 2. At that time Cæsar was carrying on war in
Gaul. 3. Two years later Crassus was killed in his province.
4. The Gauls were subdued by Cæsar in eight years. 5. In
the fourth year he made his first inroad[3] upon the territory
of the Germans. 6. A few months after he hastened to
Britain. 7. Cæsar used the same horse for many years.
8. The Germans do not use saddles, nor do they regard any-
thing as more disgraceful. 9. On one side the fields of the
Suevi lie vacant, on the other the Ubii adjoin. 10. These
the Suevi had made tributary to themselves, but, [4]only a
few years before, the state had been rich and powerful.
11. The Suevi would have driven the Ubii out of their

territories if they had been able. 12. Neither in war nor in peace did the Germans allow themselves to become feeble.

1. For the numerals consult the table of numerals in the grammar
2. Chrīstus, -ī. 3. incursiō. 4. paucī means "*only* a few."

LESSON LXXXVIII

383. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons LXXIII–LXXXVI.

384. Review the following idioms and phrases: —

aliquem alicui reī praeficere.	negōtium bene gerere.
bellum gerendī causā.	nūllus pedibus aditus.
bellum gerere.	paucīs ante annīs.
bellum īnferre alicui.	per vim.
eōdem ferē tempore.	prīmā lūce.
ex itinere.	prō perfugā.
fugā salūtem petere.	pūgnandī potestās.
hostibus nocēre.	quae cum ita sint.
in contemptiōnem venīre.	ratiōnem pūgnae īnsistere.
in dēditiōnem recipere.	scientia reī mīlitāris.
in extrēmīs lingulīs.	sē castrīs tenēre.
in officiō continēre.	sē movēre ex locō.
intentus ad pūgnam.	studium praedandī.
intrītus ab labōre.	suus quisque.
longē aliā ratiōne ac.	ūnā ex parte.
māgnō ūsuī esse.	victōria sine volnere.
maximam partem.	vindicāre in aliquem.
multum sunt in.	

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 4

385. The Usipetes and Tencteri, [1]tribes which I have mentioned above, having been driven out from their territory, wandered about for three years, but finally reached the villages of the Menapii, some of which were on one bank of the Rhine and others on the other. But the Menapii,

being terrified by the approach of so great a multitude, crossed the river before the enemy appeared,[2] and by setting guards prevented the Germans from crossing. [3]The Germans after trying [4]in vain for several days, — since they had no ships and could not surprise the guards, — in order that they might destroy the Menapii by a sudden[5] attack, pretended that they were returning to their own settlements. Making a journey of three days in a single night, they [6]fell upon their unsuspecting foes, killed them, seized their ships, crossed the river, and supported themselves on the captured supplies the rest of the winter.

1. Cf. sec. **371**, note 1. 2. Pass. of videō. 3. illī, place first in the sentence. 4. frūstrā. 5. subitus, -a, -um. 6. adorior.

LESSON LXXXIX

Expressions of Place

386. Place From Which. — § 426. 1 ; 427. 1 ; 428. *b, e, f* (258. *a*); B. 229; G. 390, 391 ; H. 461, 462. 1, 4 (412. I, II. 1); II-B. 409, 451.

387. Place To Which. — § 426. 2 ; 427. 2 ; 428. *b, c* (258. *b*); B. 182. 1, 2 ; G. 337. 1–3; H. 418. 4 (380. I, II. 1); H-B. 385, 450.

388. Place Towards Which. — § 428. *a, c* (258. *b*. N. 2; *c*. 2. N. 1); B. 182. 3; G. 337. 4; H. 418. 4; 462. 3 (380. 1 ; 412. 3. N.); H-B. 453.

389. Place At or In Which. — § 426. 3 ; 427. 3 ; 428. *b, d*. N. 1 (258. *c, f*); B. 228 ; G. 385–387; H. 483, 485. 1 (425. I, II. 2); H-B. 436, 449.

390. Place By, Through, or Over Which. — § 429. *a* (258. *g*); B. 218. 9; G. 389; H. 476 (420. 3)); H-B. 426.

391. Words Used Like Names of Towns. — § 427. *a* ; 429. 1, 2 (258. *c*. R.; *d, f*. 1, 2)); B. 228. 1. *b*), *c*); G. 385. N. 1 ; 388; H. 419. 1 ; 462. 4; 484. 1, 2 (380. II. 2. 1), 2) ; 412. 1 ; 426. 1, 2); H-B. 449. *a*; 436. *a, b*.

392. The Locative Case. — § 427. ftn. 1 (258. *c*. 2 ; *d, e*); B. 232; G. 411 ; H. 78. 4 ; 83. 4 ; 108 (48. 4 ; 51. 8 ; 66. 4); H-B. 449.

393. Summary of Place Relations. — § 426, 427; H. 491. I, II (427, 428).

394. Apply as a general principle the rule that the relations of place are expressed by prepositions with their proper cases, but that names of towns and domus and rūs omit the preposition.

395.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

terrā marīque.	*by land and sea.*
domī mīlitiaeque.	*at home and in the field.*
aliquem alicūius reī in vēstīgiō paenitēre.	*some one repents of something on the spot.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 5, 6

396. 1. Cæsar waged war against the Gauls by land and sea for many years. 2. He was illustrious[1] both at home and in the field. 3. He was killed at Rome by those who a few years before had been his friends. 4. During the winter before the war against the Germans, Cæsar had been in Italy. 5. From Italy to Germany is a long journey. 6. The Gauls are so[2] quick in making plans that they must needs repent of them on the spot. 7. In the towns the Gauls surround travelers to ask what each one of them has heard about each thing. 8. Cæsar set out for his army early because he feared that the Gauls were sending embassies to the Germans. 9. The army [3]had passed the winter not far from the sea in the states which had last[4] made war. 10. [5]Don't invite the Germans to leave the Rhine. 11. If they wander too widely, they will never return home. 12. Cæsar will not return to Rome until he conquers them.

1. clārus, -a, -um. 2. tam, as usual with adjectives and adverbs. 3. hiemō. 4. proximē. 5. Cf. sec. 99.

LESSON XC

The Genitive with Nouns

397. General Rules. — § 342 (213); H. 437–439 (393–395); H-B. 337.

398. Possessive Genitive. — § 343 (214. 1); B. 198; G. 362; H. 440. 1 (396. I); H-B. 339. *a*, *b*.

399. Genitive of Material. — § 344 (214. 2); B. 197; H-B. 349.

400. Genitive of Quality. — § 345 (215); B. 203; G. 365; H. 440. 3 (396. V); H-B. 355.

401. The Subjective Genitive. — § 343. N. 1 (214); B. 199; G. 363; H. 440. 1 (396. II); H-B. 344.

402. Partitive Genitive. — § 346 (216); B. 201; G. 367–372; H. 440. 5; 441–444 (397. *a*. 1–4; *c*, *e*); H-B. 346. *c*.

403. The Objective Genitive. — § 348 (217); B. 200; G. 363. 2; H. 440. 2 (396. III); H-B. 354.

404. The dependence of one noun upon another is usually expressed by the genitive. As a rule this relationship should not be expressed in Latin by a preposition, thus making the preposition a sort of conjunction between the two nouns. Such forms of expression are common enough in English, but in Latin the genitive or some other construction is preferred. For example, we say *the war against the Gauls;* the Romans would say *Bellum Gallōrum* or *Bellum Gallicum* or *Bellum in Gallōs gestum.*

405.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

parem esse alicui.	*to be a match for some one.*
mīlle passūs.	*a mile* (lit. *a thousand paces*).
multa mīlia passuum.	*many miles* (lit. *many thousands of paces*).

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 7, 8

406. 1. What plan[1] did Cæsar have? **2.** He made a march of a few days into those regions where[2] he heard the

Germans were.   3. The Germans were (men) of the great-
est valor.   4. Ambassadors came from them to Cæsar.   5. It
is a custom of the Germans not to refuse to resist those who
make war upon them.   6. This tribe of Germans had been
driven from home by fear of the Suevi.   7. The Rhine is
the largest river of Germany.   8. It is many miles long and
twenty feet[3] deep.   9. The friendship of the Germans might
be of great[4] (value) to Cæsar.   10. The Suevi were the only
ones of[5] all the Germans whom they could[6] not conquer.
11. They were a match for all[7] of the others.   12. You may
settle in the territory of the Ubii if you choose.   13. The
ambassadors of the Ubii are complaining about the wrongs
of the Suevi.

1. Partitive genitive. 2. Cf. text. 3. Genitive of measure. 4. Geni-
tive of value. 5. ex, rather than the partitive genitive. Why? 6. Sub-
junctive of characteristic. 7. Remember that with omnēs the partitive
genitive is not used.

LESSON XCI

407. The Genitive in Apposition with a Possessive Pronoun. — § 302. *e*
(184. *d*) ; B. 243. 3. *a* ; G. 321. 2 ; H. 393. 6 (363. 4. 1) ; H-B. 339. *b*.

408. Predicate Genitive after *esse*. — § 314. *b* (214. 1. *c*) ; B. 198. 3 ;
203. 5 ; G. 366 ; H. 447 ff. (401 ff.) ; H-B. 340.

409. Genitive with Adjectives. — § 349. *a–c* (218) ; B. 204 ; G. 374 ;
H. 450 ff. (399) ; H-B. 354.

410. In Cæsar the genitive occurs after the adjectives **perītus,**
imperītus, cupidus, īnsuētus, plēnus, and **cōnscius.**

411.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

perītus reī mīlitāris.   *skillful in military affairs.*
aliquot diēbus ante.   *several days before.*
longō spatiō fluere.   *to flow over a long course.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 9, 10

412. 1. It was [1]of great (importance) to Cæsar to overcome the Germans.   2. [2]It was the duty of the ambassadors to report to their people what[3] Cæsar had said.   3. Of all the Germans the tribe of the Suevi is the most skillful in military affairs.   4. The ambassadors will return three days later.   5. A large part of the cavalry had been sent across the Meuse several days before to plunder.   6. They were desirous[4] of interposing delay until the cavalry should return.   7. The Meuse is of great depth[5] and is always full[6] of water.   8. The Rhine flows[7] over a long course through the territory of many tribes.   9. But the Germans consider[8] the Rhine their own[9] river.   10. Don't move the camp nearer to us.   11. The Rhine, like the Nile,[10] flows into the sea by many mouths.   12. The river is full of fish.

1. Pred. gen. of value.   2. Latin, "it was of the ambassadors."
3. Latin, "those (things) which."   4. cupidus, -a, -um.   5. altitūdō.   6. plē-
nus, -a, -um.   7. Latin, "is carried."   8. habēre.   9. Appositional gen.
of ipse.   10. Nīlus, -ī.

LESSON XCII

413.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

post diem tertium.	*after three days.*
ut erat cōnstitūtum.	*as had been agreed upon.*
aquātiōnis causā.	*for the sake of getting water.*
potestātem facere.	*to give permission.*

For Written Translation — Book IV. 11

414. When the ambassadors[1] had returned to Cæsar after three days, as had been agreed upon, they were full of fear because he was[2] no more than twelve miles distant from their camp, and begged him not to approach nearer.   Cæsar

said that he would not proceed more than four miles that day for the purpose of getting water, and that, if they were desirous of sending ambassadors to the Ubii with reference to those terms that he had proposed, he would give them[3] permission. They asked for three days time, which Cæsar granted, although he knew that reasons for delay[4] would be given[5] until their cavalry had returned.

1. Place first. Why? 2. Indic. or subjv. or either? 3. Why not sibi as in the text? 4. Objective gen. 5. Latin, "shown." Use the usual circumlocution for the fut. pass. infin.

LESSON XCIII

The Genitive with Verbs

415. With Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting. — § 350, 351 (219); B. 206; G. 376; H. 454, 455 (406. II); H-B. 350, 351.

416. With Verbs of Judicial Action. — § 352 (220); B. 208; G. 378; H. 456 (409. II); H-B. 342, 343.

417. With Verbs of Feeling (mostly Impersonal). — § 354 (221); B. 209; G. 377; H. 457 (406. I; 409. III); H-B. 352.

418. With *interest* and *rēfert.* — § 355 (222); B. 210 ff.; G. 381; H. 449 (406. III); H-B. 345.

419, With Verbs of Plenty and Want. — § 356 (223); B. 212; G. 383; H. 458 (410. V. 1); H-B. 347.

420. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

māgnī hostium interest (rēfert).	*it is of great importance to,* or *it greatly concerns, the enemy.*
māgnī meā interest (rēfert).	*it greatly concerns me.*
resistere alicui.	*to resist some one.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 12

421. 1. The enemy attacked our horsemen as soon as they saw them. 2. [1]They were not ashamed of this, although

that day had been asked for a truce. 3. For this reason Cæsar accused them of treachery.[2] 4. It greatly concerns the enemy to throw our (men) into confusion quickly. 5. After our horses were stabbed we were sorry[3] that we had resisted them. 6. Cæsar will not forget the death of his brave horsemen. 7. It is of small concern to me to live if I [4]do not rescue my brother from peril. 8. If he should be killed, I should be justly[5] accused of cowardice.[6] 9. Mindful of my duty,[7] I will spur my horse against the enemy. 10. All (men) are not like Piso. 11. Some of the soldiers were greatly frightened, but a certain Piso was very brave.

1. Latin, "it did not shame them of this." 2. **perfidia.** 3. **paenitet.** Latin, "it repented us that." 4. Fut. perf. in Latin. Cf. sec. **71.** 5. **rēctē.** 6. **īgnāvia.** 7. **officium.**

LESSON XCIV

The Dative Case

422. General Rule. — § 361 (224); B. 186; G. 344; H. 422, 423 (382); H-B. 358.

423. The Indirect Object. — § 362. *a*; 366 (225, 226); B. 187; G. 345, 346; H. 424 (384); H-B. 365.

424. It should be carefully noted that the various constructions of the dative with verbs all come under the general head of the indirect object. Many intransitive verbs take an indirect object and are therefore followed by the dative. Transitive verbs take a direct object and are followed by the accusative, but sometimes they have an indirect object or dative as well. *The whole question, then, as to whether or not a certain verb takes the dative depends upon its capacity for governing an indirect object.* Remember that English is not a safe guide, for many verbs that are transitive in English are intransitive in Latin, and *vice versa*.

425. When *to* denotes motion it is never expressed by the dative, but by **ad** or **in** with the accusative : —

He sent the soldiers to the town, mīlitēs $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{ad} \\ \text{in} \end{Bmatrix}$ oppidum mīsit.

426. In English we may say —

a. He gives the boy a book.

b. A book is given to the boy.

c. The boy is given a book.

Sentences *a* and *b* are similarly expressed in Latin, as, —

a. Puerō librum dat.

b. Liber puerō datur.

Observe that the *direct object* of the active verb becomes the *subject* of the passive.

Sentence *c* is foreign to the Latin idiom and cannot be thus expressed. The indirect object of the active cannot be used as the subject in the passive.

427.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nōn iam.   *no longer.*

nihil spatī.   *no time.*

contrā atque.   *contrary to what.*

sī quid possumus.   *whatever we can.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 13

428. 1. [1]Cæsar ought no longer to listen to ambassadors. 2. He cannot forget the treachery of the Germans. 3. He charged them with making[2] war upon him without provocation. 4. It is [3]the height of folly to wait until the forces of the enemy are increased. 5. I will give the enemy no time for making plans. 6. Do you not perceive how much prestige the enemy have won? 7. The day after that day all the elders came to him to the camp. 8. Cæsar accuses the Germans of using[2] deceit. 9. We have come to excuse ourselves. 10. The battle was begun, contrary to what had

been ordered.   11. Let us obtain whatever we can in the
way of a truce.   12. The chief men were placed in Cæsar's
power by a very fortunate circumstance.   13. The cavalry
had been greatly terrified a few days before.

1. Cf. sec. **338**, note 7.   2. Gen. of the gerund.   3. Pred. gen. as in
the text.

LESSON XCV

429. The Dative of the Indirect Object with **Special Intransitive Verbs.**
— § 367 (227); B. 187. II; G. 346; II. 426–428 (385); H-B. 362. I–III;
364. 1.

430. The Dative with **Passive Intransitive Verbs.** — § 369. *a* ; 372 (230);
B. 187. II. *b*; G. 208. 2 ; 346. 1 ; II. 426. 3 (384. 5) ; H-B. 364. 2.

431. The so-called special verbs that govern the dative take
this construction, not because of any arbitrary rule, but because
from the Latin point of view they are intransitive and take an
indirect object.   The English meaning is not a safe guide, for it
sometimes happens that two Latin verbs with the same English
equivalence will be the one transitive, governing the accusative,
and the other intransitive, governing the dative.   For example, the
Latin has the two verbs nocēre and laedere, both translated *to
injure;* but the former is intransitive and the latter transitive.

432.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

persuādet omnibus.	*he persuades all.*
omnibus persuādētur.	*all are persuaded.*
fugā dēspērātā.	*despairing of safety.*
apud Caesarem remanēre.	*to stay with Cæsar.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 14, 15

433. 1. Cæsar quickly finished a march of eight miles.
2. He could not pardon[1] the treachery of the Germans.
3. He commanded[2] his legions to give the enemy time
neither for defending the camp nor for seeking safety in

flight.   4. It is of great concern to the enemy that they
seize their arms quickly and resist the Germans.   5. The
Germans spared[3] neither women nor children.   6. [4]All had
been persuaded [5]to cross the Rhine.   7. Cæsar sent his
cavalry [6]to pursue them.   8. Despairing of safety, they
threw themselves into the river.   9. The Germans stayed
with Cæsar through fear of the Gauls.   10. The Gauls were
not friendly to them because they had [7]done them harm.
11. He would not have given them permission to depart,
if they had been guilty[8] of treachery.   12. He was not
ashamed of his cruelty.

1. īgnōscere.   2. imperāre.   3. parcere.   4. Latin, "it had been per-
suaded to all."   5. Not infin.   6. Express by the supine.   7. nocēre.
8. noxius, -a, -um.

LESSON XCVI

434.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

auxilium ferre.   *to give aid.*
māgnopere ōrāre.   *to entreat earnestly.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 16

435. The Germans thought that the Rhine bounded the
power of the Roman people and[1] that it was not[1] right that
anything across the river should be under Roman authority.
[2]They had been persuaded that Cæsar neither dared nor
could cross the Rhine with an army and[1] that he would
not[1] give aid to those that had given[3] hostages and made[3]
friendship.   Even[4] at that very[5] time ambassadors [6]from the
Ubii were earnestly entreating him to take his army across
[7]because the Suevi were making war upon them.[8]   For
these[9] reasons Cæsar decided that he ought to cross the
river immediately.[10]   He thought it of great importance to

himself and the state that even the farthest German tribes should fear for their own [11] fortunes.

1. *And . . . not*, neque.   2. Latin, "it had been persuaded to them," followed by indir. disc.   3. Subjv. Why?   4. etiam.   5. ipse.   6. Gen.   7. I.e. on the authority of the Ubii. Cf. sec. **176.**   8. sibi, as indirect reflexive.   9. Use relative for demonstrative.   10. statim.   11. Appositional gen. of ipse.

LESSON XCVII

436. The Dative of the Indirect Object with Compounds. — § 370. *a* ; 371 (228) ; B. 187. III ; G. 347 ; H. 429 (386) ; H-B. 376.

437. The Dative with Verbs of Taking Away. — § 381 (229) ; B. 188. 2. *d*) ; G. 347. 5 ; H. 427 (385. II. 2) ; H-B. 371.

438. *Many verbs compounded with* ad, ante, con, *etc., do not take the dative*. Their doing so depends upon their capacity for governing an indirect object (cf. sec. **424**). The usage of the best writers as recorded in the lexicon is the only safe guide. Transitive compounds take the accusative (direct object) along with the dative (indirect object), as — **Caesar Gallīs bellum īnfert.**

439.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

proeliō interesse.   *to take part in a battle.*
quō . . . eō.   *the . . . the* (followed by a comparative).

For Oral Translation — Book IV. **17**

440. 1. Part of the cavalry did not take part in the battle.   2. It was not consistent with Cæsar's dignity to cross the Rhine with boats.   3. He thought that he ought to build a bridge.   4. This was not easy to do, for reasons which I shall mention.   5. The river was of great width, swiftness, and depth.   6. No one can [1]take from Cæsar the fame[2] of building this bridge.   7. The beams were so joined together that they could withstand the violence of

the stream. 8. The Romans deprived[3] many thousand[4] Gauls and Germans of life. 9. The barbarians wished to injure the bridge. 10. To whom did Cæsar assign[5] the building of the bridge? 11. He placed[6] his *legati* over[6] the work. 12. The longer the bridge was, the more difficult it was to defend.

1. ēripere with acc. and dat. of separation. 2. glōria. 3. auferre. 4. Dat. of separation followed by the part. gen. 5. trādere. Cf. sec. **336**. 6. praeficere.

LESSON XCVIII

441. The Dative of Possession. — § 373 (231); B. 190; G. 349; H. 430 (387); H-B. 374.

442. The Dative of Purpose or End. — § 382 (233); B. 191; G. 356; H. 433 (390); H-B. 360, 361.

443. Both the dative with esse and habēre with the accusative are freely used to express possession with little distinction in meaning : —

The soldier has a horse $\begin{cases} \text{mīlitī est equus.} \\ \text{mīles equum habet.} \end{cases}$

In expressions of naming the dative with esse is more common.

444.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

pōns in Rhēnō.   *a bridge over the Rhine.*
alicui metum inicere.   *to inspire fear in some one.*
ūnum in locum convenīre.   *to assemble in one place.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 18, 19

445. 1. The Germans had no bridge over[1] the Rhine. 2. All the work was done within ten days. 3. Cæsar hastened into the territory of a tribe whose[2] name was the Sugambri. 4. The bridge was [3]a great terror to the barbarians. 5. While Cæsar was delaying a few days across the

Rhine ambassadors came [4]to beg for peace. 6. [5]He commanded hostages to be brought to him. 7. The Sugambri hid themselves in the woods from the time that the bridge began to be undertaken. 8. He burned all the buildings that they had. 9. The Romans inspired fear in the Germans. 10. Let all that can bear arms meet in one place. 11. Cæsar had many reasons for leading his army across. 12. He returned to Gaul eighteen days after he had crossed. 13. The friendship of Cæsar was [6]of the greatest service to the Ubii.

1. in with the abl. 2. Gen. or dat. 3. Latin, "for a great terror." 4. Could this be expressed by the infin. (cf. sec. **122**)? By the supine (cf. sec. **353**)? 5. Express in two ways. 6. Dat. of purpose.

LESSON XCIX

446. The Dative of Reference. — § 376 (235); B. 188; G. 352; H. 425. 1, 2, 4 (384. II. 1. 1), 2); 4); H-B. 366, 369.

447. The Dative with Adjectives. — § 383, 384 (234); B. 192; G. 359; II. 434 (391); H-B. 362. I–III; 339. *c*.

448. In Cæsar the adjectives most common with the dative are proximus, fīnitimus, and idōneus.

449. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

longē abesse.	*to be far away.*
māgnō Caesarī ūsuī esse.	*to be of great service to Cæsar.*
māior nāvium multitūdō.	*a somewhat large number of ships.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 20

450. 1. The Gauls have early winters. 2. [1]As you set out from Gaul, Britain is not far away. 3. The time of the year was not suitable [2] for carrying on war. 4. Aid from

Britain was furnished to our enemies.   5. It will be of great
service to Cæsar if he only visits[3] the island.   6. Strange[4]
to say,[5] the harbors of the island were unknown to the
Gauls.   7. The traders are the [6]only ones that know any-
thing about Britain.   8. There is danger for one going there
rashly.   9. I cannot find out how large the island is.   10. [7]Are
the harbors adapted [8]to a somewhat large number of ships
or not?   11. The tribes which inhabit Britain are similar to
the Gauls.   12. The coast of the island is [9]near to Gaul.

1. Latin, "to those setting out." 2. aptus, -a, -um. 3. Fut. perf.
Cf. sec. 71. 4. mīrābilis, -e. 5. Supine. 6. ūnus, -a, -um. Cf. sec.
145. 7. Cf. sec. 213. 8. Use the dat. and observe that the text has the
acc. with ad. 9. fīnitimus, -a, -um.

LESSON C

451. Review the Rules of Syntax, Lessons LXXXIX–XCIX.

452. Review the following idioms and phrases: —

alicui metum inicere.

aliquem alicūius in vēstīgiō pae-
    nitēre.

aliquot diēbus ante.

apud Caesarem remanēre.

aquātiōnis causā.

auxilium ferre.

contrā atque.

domī mīlitiaeque.

fugā dēspērātā.

longē abesse.

māgnī hostium interest (rēfert).

māgnī meā interest (rēfert).

māgnō Caesarī ūsuī esse.

māgnopere ōrāre.

māior nāvium multitūdō.

mīlle passūs.

multa mīlia passuum.

nihil spatī.

nōn iam.

omnibus persuādētur.

perītus reī mīlitāris.

persuādet omnibus.

pōns in Rhēnō.

post diem tertium.

potestātem facere.

proeliō interesse.

quō . . . eō.

resistere alicui.

terrā marīque.

ut erat cōnstitūtum.

For Written Translation — Book IV. 21

453. Before Cæsar set out for Britain he sent ahead two men, Volusenus and Commius, who, he thought, would be suitable for this business.[1] The one did not trust himself to the barbarians, but[2] came back in five days and reported what he had seen. The other, (who was) faithful to him, a man[3] of great[4] valor, and (one) whose influence in these regions was considered of great consequence, he ordered to visit what states he could, and to announce that he himself would come there as soon as possible, and further to urge that they submit to the supremacy of the Roman people. Meanwhile he had set out for (the country of) the Morini, for from there the passage is the shortest for those[3] desiring to go to the island.

1. negōtium.   2. Latin, "and." Cf. sec. **245**, note 3.   3. Omit.   4. Latin, "the highest." Superlatives are much more common in Latin than in English.

LESSON CI

The Accusative Case

454. The Direct Object. — § 387. *a, b* (237) ; B. 172 ff.; G. 330 ; H. 404 (371) ; H-B. 390. *a.*

455. The Cognate Accusative. — § 390. *a, c, d* (238) ; B. 176; G. 332, 333; H. 409 (371. II) ; H-B. 396. 1, 2.

456. The Accusative of Extent. — § 425. *a, b* (257) ; B. 181 ; G. 335; H. 417 (379) ; H-B. 387. I.

457. Many intransitive verbs become transitive when compounded with **circum, per, praeter,** or **trāns.**

458.   **IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

imperītus Rōmānae cōnsuētūdi-   *unacquainted with Roman cus-*
    nis.   *toms.*

satis opportūnē accidere.	*to happen very opportunely.*
in fidem accipere.	*to receive under (one's) protection.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 22

459. 1. The Morini were distant about ten miles from the place where[1] Cæsar was equipping his ships. 2. They were unacquainted with Roman customs and lived a barbarous life. 3. For this reason they [2]made many mistakes. 4. They sent ambassadors to Cæsar to promise [3]many things. 5. This happened very opportunely for Cæsar. 6. On account of the time of year I will count nothing of more importance than Britain. 7. I will demand a great number of hostages [4]from them. 8. I advise them this,[3] [5]that they bring the hostages quickly and be received under my protection. 9. Cæsar[6] had about eighty transports for carrying over two legions. 10. I think that the transports were about eighty feet long and twenty feet wide. 11. To whom did Cæsar give the rest of the army to lead? To certain *legati.* 12. Ships are often kept by the wind from coming into port for many hours.

1. ubi.   2. peccāre with cognate acc.   3. Cognate acc.   4. Latin, " to them."   5. Appositive clause of result.   6. Dat. of poss.

LESSON CII

460. Two Accusatives, Direct Object and Predicate Accusative. — § 391, 392, 393. *a* (239. *a*); B. 177; G. 340; H. 410 (373); H-B. 392.

461. Two Accusatives, Person and Thing. — § 394, 395. N. 3; 396. *a* (239. *b. 2. b, c.* N. 1, R.); B. 178; G. 339; H. 411–413 (374–376); H-B. 393. *a, b.*

462. Note that petō, pōstulō, and quaerō do not take two accusatives, but the accusative of the thing and the ablative with **ab** (rarely ex) of the person : —

    auxilium ā Caesare petere, *to ask aid from Cæsar.*
    frūmentum ab sociīs pōstulāre, *to demand corn from the allies.*

463.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nāvīs cōnscendere.	*to embark.*
tertiā ferē vigiliā solvere.	*to cast off about **midnight**.*
hōrā diēī circiter quārtā.	*about ten o'clock.*
in ancorīs exspectāre.	*to lie at anchor.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 23

464. 1. Cæsar demanded a great many hostages from the Menapii. 2. The Menapii were asked for a great number of hostages by Cæsar. 3. The island nearest to Gaul was called[1] Britain. 4. Cæsar embarked and cast off about midnight. 5. He reached the island about ten o'clock. 6. Then he lay at anchor five hours until the rest of the ships should arrive there. 7. This place is not at all suitable for landing troops, because the sea is closely hemmed in by mountains. 8. The *legati* asked[2] Cæsar what he had learned from Volusenus. 9. He did not conceal[3] from them what he wished done. 10. Both wind and tide were favorable. 11. The Romans were not very skillful[4] in maritime affairs. 12. Who taught Cæsar navigation? I do not know. 13. The Britons did not beg Cæsar for peace.

1. appellāre. 2. rogāre. 3. cēlāre. Observe that in this sentence as in the preceding the acc. of the thing is expressed by the indirect question. 4. perītus, -a, -um.

LESSON CIII

465. The Adverbial Accusative. — § 397. *a* (240. *a*, *b*); B. 176. 3; 185; G. 333; H. 416. 2 (378. 2); H-B. 388, 389.

466. Accusative as Subject of an Infinitive. — § 397. *e* (240. *f*); B. 184; G. 343. 2; H. 415, 610, 612 (536); H-B. 398.

467. By far the most common form of the adverbial accusative in Cæsar is the adverbial use of neuter pronouns, or of neuter

adjectives indefinite in meaning. They are sometimes classed as cognate accusatives, sometimes as pure adverbs; but the line cannot be sharply drawn. Examples are **multum, plūs, plūrimum, paulum, nihil, quod.** These and similar words occur in Cæsar more than fifty times.

468. The subject of the infinitive was regarded originally as the object of the verb on which the infinitive depended. Thus **iubeō te vincere** is literally, *I command you for conquering.* Later, the accusative came to be used as the subject of the infinitive independently of any governing verb, as, **mīlitem timēre est turpe,** *for a soldier to fear is disgraceful.*

469.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in altō cōnstituī.   *to be anchored in deep water.*
ex aridō.   *from dry land.*
maximam partem.   *for the most part.*
nāvēs longae.   *men-of-war.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 24, 25

470. 1. These barbarians are generally in the habit of using chariots in battle. 2. The Romans[1] had the greatest difficulty in disembarking.[2] 3. Why did not the ships approach nearer the land? 4. Because, on account of their size, they could be anchored only in deep water. 5. We had to jump from the ships and stand in the waves, and were greatly hindered [3]in other respects. 6. The enemy hurled their weapons from dry land or advancing a little into the water. 7. For these reasons we [4]for the most part did not strive with the same zeal. 8. Cæsar says that the men-of-war were of great service to the Romans. 9. [5]While his men were hesitating, he ordered the men-of-war to be anchored on the exposed flank of the enemy. 10. He thought that the enemy would be terrified and retreat. 11. He cried

in a loud voice that they [6]should leap down, unless they
were willing to betray the eagle to the enemy.

1. Dat. of poss.   2. Gen. of gerund.   3. cētera, adverbial acc.   4. Ad-
verbial acc.   5. Abl. abs.   6. Remember that an imperative of direct
disc. becomes subjv. in indir.

LESSON CIV

471.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

sīgna subsequī.	*to follow the standards.*
alius aliā ex nāvī.	*men from different ships.*
ab latere apertō.	*on the exposed flank.*
proelium facere.	*to fight a battle.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 26, 27

472. When Cæsar noticed that his soldiers could not
follow the standards and that men from different ships
joined whatever standard they happened upon and that the
enemy were hurling weapons on the exposed flank, he com-
manded aid to be sent to those that were hard pressed.
But as soon as the Romans stood on dry land, they put the
enemy to flight ; and the only thing that was lacking to
Cæsar's former good fortune was this, [1]that he[2] had no
cavalry [3]with which to pursue the enemy.   After this battle
was fought ambassadors came to ask[4] Cæsar for peace, and
said that [5]he ought to pardon them because they had made
war upon him through ignorance.   Cæsar demanded hos-
tages, all of whom[6] they gave in a few days.

1. Substantive clause with quod. Cf. sec. 208. 2. Dat. of poss.
3. Rel. clause of purpose. 4. Remember that petō does not take two
accusatives. 5. Latin, "it ought to be pardoned to them." 6. Not
part. gen. Why?

LESSON CV

The Ablative Case

473. General Consideration. — § 399 (242); B. 213; G. 384; H. 459 (411); H-B. 403.

474. The Ablative of Separation. — § 400, 401, 402 (243); B. 214; G. 390; H. 461–466 (414); H-B. 408. 1, 2, 3; 410, 411, 412.

475. The Ablative of Source, Origin, and Material. — § 403. *a* (244); B. 215; G. 395, 396; H. 467–470 (415); H-B. 413, 406. 4.

476. The Ablative of Cause. — § 404 (245); B. 219; G. 408; H. 475 (416); H-B. 444. *c.*

477. The ablative of separation regularly takes a preposition if the ablative denotes persons.

478.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in altum prōvehī.   *to put out to sea.*
adversā nocte.   *in spite of the darkness.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 28, 29

479. 1. The ships of the cavalry set sail from the upper harbor by Cæsar's order.[1]   2. They trusted to the smooth[2] sea[3] and gentle breeze.[3]   3. When they were already seen from the camp, a storm [4]kept them from the land.   4. The wind carried some back to the same place from which they had set out.   5. Others, after throwing out the anchors [5]in vain, of necessity put out to sea again,[6] in spite of the darkness.   6. [7]The Mediterranean sea [8]is without tides.   7. For this reason it happened that the Romans did not know that the ocean tides are highest at full moon.   8. Cæsar was deprived at one time both of his men-of-war and of (his) transports.   9. There is no doubt that the enemy rejoiced[9] at this occurrence.   10. Because of this calamity[10] there was great excitement throughout the whole army.   11. Cæsar was born

of a noble family.[11]　12. Commius sprang from the Atreba-
tian tribe.　13. The ships of the Veneti were made of oak.[12]

1. iussū.　2. tranquillus, -a, -um.　3. Abl. of cause or dat. after cōn-
fīdō.　4. prohibēre.　5. frūstrā.　6. rūrsus.　7. Mare Internum.　8. carēre.
9. laetārī.　10. Latin, " thing."　11. genus.　12. rōbur.

LESSON CVI

480. The Ablative of Agent. — § 405. N. 1, N. 2 (246) ; B. 216 ; G. 401 ;
H. 467, 468 (415. I) ; H-B. 406. 1. b.

481. The Ablative of Comparison. — § 406, 407. a, c (247) ; B. 217 ; G.
398 ; H. 471 (417) ; H-B. 416. d.

482. The Ablative of Manner. — § 412. a, b (248) ; B. 220 ; G. 399 ;
H. 473. 3 (419. III) ; H-B. 445. 1-3 ; 422.

483. Distinguish carefully between the ablative of agent which
requires a preposition ā or ab and the ablative of means which is
expressed without a preposition : —

a. *The Gauls were overcome by the Romans*, Gallī ā Rōmānīs
superābantur.

b. *The Gauls were overcome by the valor of the Romans*, Gallī
virtūte Rōmānōrum superābantur.

484. Note that after plūs, minus, amplius, and longius, the omis-
sion of quam often has no effect upon the construction.

485. The ablative of manner without either cum or an attribu-
tive adjective is rare and limited to a few words that have almost
the force of adverbs. In Cæsar we find the following : animō,
mente, iniūriā, silentiō.

486.　　　　　　IDIOMS AND PHRASES

nāvīs reficere.　　　　　　*to repair ships.*
optimum factū.　　　　　　*the best thing to do.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 30, 31

487. 1. To the chiefs of Britain liberty was dearer[1] than
life.　2. Because of the tempest both horsemen, ships, and

grain were lacking to the Romans. 3. This camp was
smaller than usual.[2] 4. They judged that the best thing to
do was to keep us from grain and other supplies. 5. If the
Romans had been conquered by them, no one thereafter
would have crossed over to Britain to make war. 6. Cæsar
began to suspect their plans from the fact that they had
ceased to give hostages. 7. He therefore began to prepare
his resources for every emergency with the greatest speed.[3]
8. How[4] did the Romans repair their ships? 9. They used
the timber and bronze of those [5]that were in the worst con-
dition. 10. Bronze is better[6] for ships than iron. 11. Every-
thing was done by the soldiers with the greatest zeal.

1. cārus, -a, -um. 2. solitum, -ī. 3. celeritās. 4. quō modō, abl. of
manner which has passed into the adverb quōmodo. 5. Follow the text.
6. ūtilis.

LESSON CVII

488. The Ablative of Means. — § 408, 409 (248. S); B. 218; G. 401;
H. 476 (420); H-B. 423. *a.*

489. The Ablative with *ūtor, fruor*, etc. — § 410. N. (249); B. 218. 1;
G. 407; H. 477 (421. I); H-B. 429.

490. The Ablative with *opus* and *ūsus.* — § 411 (243. *e*); B. 218. 2;
G. 406; H. 477. III (414. IV); H-B. 430. 1.

491. Means is expressed in English by *with* or *by*.
In Latin *no preposition should be used.*

492.   '   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

opus est mihi aliquā rē.   *I need something.*
ab hostibus premī.   *to be hard pressed by the enemy.*

For Oral Translation — Book IV. 32

493. 1. [1]Cæsar needed both ships and cavalry. 2. While
he was carrying on war in Britain, he did not enjoy much

quiet.[2]   3. [3]At that time part of the soldiers were on guard
before the gates of the camp.   4. A tenth part of a legion
is called a cohort.   5. There was need of a guard[4] lest the
enemy [5]get possession of the camp.   6. Cæsar suspected
from the dust that the legion which he had sent to gather
grain was being hard pressed by the enemy.   7. He used
the cohorts which were on guard [6]to set out with him.   8. He
noticed that the legion was being hard pressed on every side
by the weapons of the enemy.   9. They laid aside their
arms while they were engaged in reaping.   10. They hid
in the woods by night that they might attack the Romans
suddenly.   11. The Romans were no braver than the Brit-
ons, but used better weapons.

1. Latin, " there was need to Cæsar."   2. ōtium.   3. id temporis, adv.
acc. with part. gen.   4. praesidium.   5. potior with either the gen. or the
abl.   6. ad with gerund.

LESSON CVIII

494.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in perpetuum.   *for ever*.
in omnīs partīs.   *in all directions*.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 33, 34

495. The barbarians, thinking the opportunity very favor-
able both for taking booty and for freeing themselves for
ever from fear of the Romans, sent messengers in all
directions to collect infantry and cavalry and war-chariots.
They trusted[1] most of all in the chariots, which, because of
their strangeness, were more terrible[2] to the Romans than
either horsemen or infantry, and generally threw the ranks
into confusion by the very rattle of their wheels.   The char-
ioteers used them with the greatest skill,[3] and ran along the
pole and stood on the yoke [4]while the horses were going at

full speed. [5]Whenever in battle they dismounted from the chariots, they so stationed them that if there [6]should be need of retreat, they could return to them very quickly.

1. cōnfīdō with abl. of cause or with the dat. 2. horribilis, -e. 3. scientia. 4. Abl. abs. 5. Past general condition, cf. sec. 240. 6. Imperf. subjv. Why?

LESSON CIX

496. The Ablative of Accompaniment. — § 413. *a, b* (248. 7); B. 222; G. 392; H. 473. 1; 474 (419. I. 1); H-B. 418, 419, 420.

497. The Ablative of Degree of Difference. — § 414 (250); B. 223; G. 403; H. 479 (423); H-B. 424.

498. The Ablative of Quality or Characteristic. — § 415. *a* (251); B. 224; G. 400; H. 473. 2 (419. II); H-B. 443.

499. The English preposition *with* needs special care in translation; it may denote —

a. CAUSE, as in *he shook with fear* (abl. of cause or the acc. with **propter** or **ob**, sec. 476).

b. MEANS, as in *he slew him with a sword* (abl. of means, sec. 488).

c. MANNER, as in *he ran with great speed* (abl. of manner, sec. 482).

d. ACCOMPANIMENT, as in *he goes with three legions* (abl. of accompaniment, regularly with **cum**).

500. Cæsar uses the genitive to express quality more than twice as often as the ablative, and observes the following distinctions: —

a. Numerical statements of measure, number, time, and space are in the genitive.

b. Parts of the body are in the ablative.

c. Characteristics not included in *a* or *b* may be expressed by either case.

501.	IDIOMS AND PHRASES
māior dīmidiō.	*larger by half.*
paucīs post hōrīs.	*a few hours later.*
tempestās nāvigātiōnī idōnea.	*weather suitable for sailing.*

502. 1. Cæsar set out for Britain with two legions. 2. The barbarians' army was larger by half. 3. If we should defeat the enemy, they would escape peril by their swiftness. 4. Commius was a leader of great authority[1] among the Atrebates. 5. Though the ships with the cavalry had not yet arrived, yet Commius had brought over some horsemen with him. 6. The longer the enemy sustained the attack, the more were killed. 7. The buildings which were burned were not of great size.[2] 8. A few hours later on the same day, ambassadors were sent by the enemy regarding peace. 9. Cæsar feared that he would not reach the continent if he set sail with weak ships. 10. At the time of the equinox the weather is not often suitable for sailing.

1. dīgnitās.   2. māgnitūdō.

LESSON CX

503. Ablative of Price. — § 416, 417. *b, c* (252); B. 225; G. 404; H. 478 (422); H-B. 427. 1, 2. R.

504. Ablative of Specification. — § 418. *a* (253); B. 226; G. 397; H. 480 (424); H-B. 441.

505. Ablative with *dīgnus* and *indīgnus*. — § 418. *b* (245. *a.* 1); B. 226. 2; G. 397. 2; H. 481 (421. III); H-B. 442.

506. While price is regularly denoted by the ablative, it should be remembered that the four genitives **tantī, quantī, plūris**, and **minōris** are used with verbs of buying and selling to denote indefinite price.

507.   IDIOMS AND PHRASES

arma pōnere.	*to lay down arms.*
māgnō cōnstāre.	*to cost a great price.*

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION — BOOK IV. 37, 38

508. 1. Many of Cæsar's victories cost a great price. 2. But usually his care for[1] the lives[2] of his soldiers was worthy of the highest praise. 3. The Romans did not surpass[3] the Gauls in valor but in fortune. 4. If you don't want to be killed, lay down your arms. 5. Cæsar thought that the Morini were subdued, but they showed themselves unworthy of his friendship. 6. He commanded all the cavalry to be sent from the camp for aid to his men. 7. Though they fought very bravely for more than four hours, only a few had received wounds. 8. For how much did Cæsar sell[4] the captives that came into his power? For a very great price. 9. Labienus used the legions which had been brought back from Britain against the Morini. 10. No one was more distinguished[5] in war than Cæsar. 11. He surpassed[3] all other generals in number of thanksgivings.

1. dē with the abl. 2. Singular in Latin. 3. praestāre with the dative. 4. vēndere. 5. clārus, -a, -um.

INDEX OF GRAMMATICAL NOTES